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Algeria

Higher State Council Chairman Mohamed Boudiaf's address to the nation was broadcast by Algiers television. In a lengthy criticism of the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), Boudiaf told listeners that "mosques should not be used by a group against another." Vowing that "the state will take a stand against those who cause subversion," Boudiaf nevertheless maintained that "the democratic course will not be affected." As for the Council's priorities, Boudiaf said they should be to maintain food supplies without a price increase, to bring about an economic revival, and to reduce government spending. He also appealed at length for national unity. Paris and Algiers radio broadcast politicians' reactions to the speech. An FIS statement reported by Paris international radio and issued by an FIS leader still at large urged Algerians not to become resigned, and accused the "junta" of resorting to "the Chilean method" of responding to events. Rabat radio, meanwhile, disclosed that the FIS still plans to hold a "peaceful national march" on 14 February.

Israel

The Likud Central Committee session opened with Foreign Minister Levi winning a procedural vote in an "important show of strength," Jerusalem radio reported. Earlier, aides to Shamir "shrugged off" Levi's announcement that he plans to challenge Shamir for the top spot on the Likud Knesset list, the radio continued. Deputy Minister Netanyahu told a nationalist party meeting that he "is not an avid supporter of Camp David-style autonomy," HA'ARETZ disclosed. Netanyahu also quoted Shamir as saying that "not every letter in the Camp David accords is sacrosanct," the paper continued. Netanyahu said that an information campaign in the United States should stress that Jordan is a Palestinian state, but that the Foreign Ministry "has not allowed him to focus on this line," the paper concluded. The Supreme Court rejected Mordekhay Vanunu's appeal for a new hearing on charges of harming the state, the radio reported. The brother of a member of the Palestinian advisory delegation to Arab-Israeli talks was murdered, according to the radio, which cited Gazans' remarks that the incident had no connection with participation in the talks.

Libya

The Foreign Liaison secretary termed Security Council Resolution 731 as "designed to blackmail Libya and undermine its sovereignty," according to the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio, reporting on an interview with al-Bishari in the Beirut paper AL-DIYAR. Elsewhere, "an Arab capital" has told al-Qadhdhafi of the need for him to step down, the London paper SAWT AL-KUWAYT AL-DUWALI maintained. Al-Qadhdhafi is studying the removal of "several prominent leaders," among which are Major 'Abd-al-Salam Jallud, according to the paper, which added several other possibilities for a government restructuring.

Egypt

The government refused to allow a visit by the Israeli defense minister, according to Radio Monte Carlo, which cited Prime Minister Shamir's partial repudiation of the Camp David accords as the reason. On arriving in the country for talks, the Sudanese deputy prime minister told MENA that "appropriate solutions" on the status of recently disputed territory will be found during the visit, the agency continued.

Sudan

Demonstrations are being held against "unbearable price increases" and an "unstable" situation "fraught with tension" prevails in major cities, according to expatriates cited by Radio Monte Carlo.

Palestinian Affairs

A leaflet issued in the West Bank by the 14 January Correction Movement-Fatah and reported by DAVAR spoke against the recent marriage of Yasir 'Arafat, "the president buffoon." The group also criticized Arafat for granting his wife the power to disburse funds and make sensitive political decisions.

India

Curfews were imposed near the Line of Control, Delhi radio reported, adding that security forces killed one "militant" who was attempting to cross. The defense minister ruled out the possibility of war over the issue, meanwhile stressing that New Delhi is prepared for "any eventuality," the radio continued. A Pentagon plan, first reported in the London paper THE SUNDAY TIMES, to target military sites in India, China, and Pakistan was noted by the radio.

Pakistan

The government is "taking every possible precaution" to prevent activists from crossing the Line of Control and will act "politely but firmly" to that effect, according to a Foreign Office statement reported by Islamabad television. A Foreign Office statement on nuclear nonproliferation was reported by Islamabad radio. The statement criticized THE WASHINGTON POST for publishing the "distorted text" of a recent interview with the foreign secretary, added that the country had decided at the highest level not to produce nuclear weapons, and vowed not to transfer sensitive nuclear technology to any third country, the radio continued. An additional statement, broadcast by the radio's international service, stated that the country has no nuclear device.

Inter-Arab Affairs

'Arafat To Visit Syria, Egypt, Jordan 'Soon'

NC0802131292 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1217 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Excerpts] Tunis, 8 Feb (MENA)—PLO Executive Committee member 'Abdallah al-Hurani has announced that Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat will visit Egypt soon as part of a tour which will also take him to Jordan and Syria. He added that Palestinian delegations will visit Cairo, Amman, Damascus, and Beirut in the next 24 hours to prepare for 'Arafat's tour and to discuss developments in view of the multilateral negotiations and the bilateral talks in Washington during the last week of February. [passage omitted]

Al-Hurani told a MENA correspondent in Tunis that Palestinian-U.S. consultations are taking place on the impact on the peace march of U.S. loan guarantees to Israel.

The PLO Executive Committee member emphasized that granting Israel these guarantees constitutes a "stumbling block" which the Palestinians cannot overlook. He pointed out that the Palestinian delegation which will take part in the next round of bilateral talks will discuss the issue with U.S. Administration officials.

Al-Hurani noted that an Arab League Council meeting to discuss the continuing Israeli settlement program and the loan guarantees is being considered. [passage omitted]

'Abd-al-Majid, Libyan Envoy Discuss 'Crisis'

NC1002170992 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid and Dr. 'Ali 'Abd-al-Salam al-Turayki, Libya's permanent delegate to the League, met today to discuss recent developments in the Libyan-U.S. crisis.

The Libyan delegate said after the meeting that it was part of the continuing consultations and exchange of views between the Arab League and Libya on this issue. He added that he informed the League secretary general of the latest developments in the crisis and told him that Libya is holding contacts with the UN secretary general on the issue. He said that the League secretary general briefed him on his latest contacts with the parties concerned and the outcome of his trip to India, as he was tasked by the League to hold these contacts.

Arab League Chief Returns From India

NC1002071792 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1855 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] Cairo, 9 Feb (MENA)—Arab League Secretary General Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid returned to Cairo from New Delhi this evening after a five-day visit to India during which he held talks with officials to boost Arab-Indian relations.

In an arrival statement, Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid said that Indian Foreign Minister Madhavsinh Solanki had invited him to visit. As well as the foreign minister, he met the Indian president, prime minister, parliament speaker, and the minister of state for foreign affairs. He also met Mrs. Gandhi, former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's widow.

Asked about the fate of the Nonaligned Movement in the light of current international and regional changes, Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid pointed to its steering committee meeting in Cyprus last week, describing it as successful and useful. He emphasized that India is eager to bolster and develop the movement.

'Abd-al-Majid on Need To Amend League Charter

NC0902131392 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1003 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] Cairo, 9 Feb (MENA)—Arab League Secretary General Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid has stated that amending the Arab League charter or adding appendices to it is essential, because circumstances are completely different now from when the League was established. In addition, he said, when the independent founding states drafted the charter they had no previous international experience.

In an interview with ROSE AL-YUSUF to be published 10 February, Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid added that amending the Arab League charter is in the end subject to a political decision by the Arab countries. He noted that a decision was made at the extraordinary Arab summit held in Baghdad in 1990 assigning the Arab foreign ministers the task of completing the basic amendments to the Arab League charter and submitting it in its final form to the Arab summit that was scheduled to convene in Cairo in November but was put off because of the Gulf crisis.

Asked how the current charter could be amended, Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid said there are two opinions on this point. The first is that the core of the charter must be amended, and those who voice this opinion believe current circumstances require radical amendments. The second opinion is that current circumstances require introducing appendices to the current charter by adding an addendum strengthening the charter to spare us further discussion of radical amendments, which could occupy much of our time while we desperately need to direct our resources elsewhere.

Regarding the establishment of an Arab court of justice, Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid noted that it is important for such a court to have both a judicial and an advisory nature and for its jurisdiction to be basically optional. He expressed his belief that the Damascus Declaration strengthens the

work of the Arab League and assists it in remedying many of the issues of interest to the Arab countries.

On the Arab League's stand regarding developments in Somalia, Dr 'Abd-al-Majid pointed out that the League took serious and swift measures to find a solution to the Somali crisis and help fraternal Somalia emerge from its predicament. The Arab League Council held an extraordinary meeting on 5 January at the level of permanent delegates where a number of ideas on how to alleviate the sufferings of the fraternal Somali people were advanced.

Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat on Peace, U.S. 'Big Responsibility'

LD1002214192 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 10 Feb 92

["Text" of message from PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat on the start of the 51st month of the intifadah—read by announcer]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [passage omitted] O masses of the valiant popular intifadah; O heroes of the sacred revolution of stones; O strugglers, the creators of the epic of adamant resistance in every town, village, and camp; O sons of our struggling and steadfast people in the homeland, exile, and diaspora; my brothers and beloved: We are entering another month in the life of the glorious intifadah while our people are writing another chapter in the book of the epic resistance. [passage omitted]

We have proved through all of this that our revolution is difficult for the occupiers and that our intifadah is strong in facing up to the fascist Zionists, their tools of oppression, their terrorism, and their crimes inside prisons against our heros, and in the camps, cities, and villages against our children, women, and people and against our sanctities. [passage omitted]

It is regrettable that the escalation of these Israeli practices and flagrant violations of Palestinian human rights are being carried out in the shadow of the clamor and hubbub of the so-called process of establishing the new international order. It is certain that this escalation would not have been possible without the U.S. support and backing for Israel, a matter which had and still is encouraging Israel to challenge the international community's laws and resolutions. [passage omitted]

Here we would like to note with all precision that the confiscation of land and the building of settlements to accommodate new Jewish immigrants puts a clear challenge and a political, moral, and ethical responsibility before the whole world. What is most serious in this is Israel's reliance on U.S. and European financing to complete its crime.

Herein lies the seriousness of the continuing negotiations between Israel and the United States and with others regarding loans and guarantees to continue the occupation, swallow up the land, and build settlements. Silence over this policy of occupation no longer is enough, nor is it acceptable from anyone. Likewise, the mere condemnation of words no longer is enough or acceptable from anybody, because the continuation of settlement activity simply means a sabotage of the peace process and a sure outcome of its destruction.

The march of the peace process that began in Madrid is being threatened with total collapse as a result of this Israeli policy. The United States, which plays the central and essential role in sponsoring the peace process, today is faced with a big responsibility. It should choose between protecting the peace process and the march of negotiation by forcing Israel to halt all settlement activities and to implement all international resolutions; otherwise, the region will head toward a dangerous path that will reflect directly on the fate of the peace process. [passage omitted]

The Palestinian delegation raised the issues of the violation of human rights, holy Jerusalem, and refugees, in addition to the Palestinian perception of a transitional stage, international protection for our people, and international supervision of all the phases of the process. As expected, that forced the Israelis to flee toward elections.

Crime will be stepped up against our people, our land, and all that we hold sacred after and during the elections. That will not alter our determination and persistence, however, in continuing the struggle on all fronts, and affirming the existence of our people in view of their being the difficult and fundamental figure in the region. [passage omitted]

O sons of our great people, a few days ago our people recorded a glorious and steadfast political position when the multinational conference was convened in Moscow. Our position was an insistence on the unity of our people and on the delegation that represents the Palestinian people outside and inside the occupied land, including holy Jerusalem. That position was met with the appreciation, support, and sympathy of all those present at the Moscow conference with the exception of Israel, naturally. The move toward accepting the participation of the sons of the Palestinian diaspora in the activities of the conference's committees subsequently was evidence of the pertinence and effectiveness of our position and performance. We affirmed that our understanding of the multinational conference was that it would complement the bilateral talks, that it must not be held parallel with or as a substitute for them, and that progress in this sphere would be dependent on essential and substantial progress in the sphere of bilateral talks.

It is evident now that that understanding enjoys acceptance, consideration, and confirmation in reality.

We have tried persistently to create a united Arab position on the basis of our conviction that strengthening the Arab negotiating front is an indispensable

condition and a basic guarantee for defending the interests of our Arab peoples and for consolidating our nation's role in drafting a new world order, and in order for that world order not to be at the expense of our nation, its existence, and sovereignty.

We stressed this fact at meetings of the Jerusalem Committee and at the recent meeting of the Arab foreign ministers in Morocco. We will continue our effort tirelessly in all directions and on all axes so as to rebuild an Arab position that achieves as much solidarity as possible, at least at this fateful and dangerous stage as far as our people, our Arab nation, its future, pan-Arab security, and place in the new world order are concerned.

We address all the brother Arab leaders and tell them: The historic and fateful moments through which our nation is passing and which our peoples are facing need a united and pure position, able to confront these challenges out of compassion for the masses of this Arab nation, its heritage, culture, existence, values, and belief. These masses are wondering: Where is Arab unity and where is Arab brotherhood and compassion while we are going to the peace action with our enemies and those of our Arab nation? [passage omitted]

Here we are, O brothers and beloved, entering a new stage in which we are recording positive points in the long and difficult path, and here is the world rediscovering that the people of the intifadah, who are continuing their struggle without leniency, are sincerely continuing their efforts to achieve peace. It is a battle which we are waging in front of this enemy, which is crouching on the breasts of our people and occupying our land and messing with our sanctities, rejecting peace, and only thinking about more expansionism at the expense of the Arab land and Arab rights and out of greed for the Arab resources.

In confronting these challenges, the guarantee of our steadfastness, O brothers and friends, remains in strengthening our national unity. This unity has confirmed its solidity despite the plots and attempts to create divisions. This unity is capable of containing and circumventing errors and mistakes, and it must lay down a formula to achieve an agreement that will allow a variety of views and interpretations within the framework of the same unity and in a democratic way, which is in keeping with the heritage of our people and their civilizational process and which serves the general national objective of our people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Our people have expressed the authenticity and the stability of their unity during my brother George Habash's problem in France. On that occasion, our people rushed, all united, to rally around him until the anxiety lifted and the problem was solved. So, let us demonstrate more unity, more mutual understanding, more solidarity, more cooperation, and more fraternity. O sisters and brothers, O fighters and revolutionaries, O freemen, O our people, people of generosity and sacrifices, the road is long, but our patriotic stock is greater, our faith deeper, our resolve firmer, and our steadfastness stronger. Our stock is that great accumulation of achievements made by the long revolutionary and militant process of our people in this century. Now we stand on the threshold of a new era in our world. We also have succeeded in imposing our presence, and we have succeeded in finding for our people a seat at the international table among the giants and not between their feet. Those meeting around that table will draft all the positions in our region. We also have succeeded in thwarting the attempts to exclude us and count us out, and we have affirmed our authentic commitment to the development of history's process and movement despite all the attempts made by the enemies of our people, their tricks, propaganda, poisonous media, plots, and crimes.

This would not have been possible had it not been for the jihad of our sincere and brave people. And it would not have been possible had it not been for the blessed intifadah of our people. Here they are. The leaders of the Zionist enemy are forced to admit the impossibility of wiping out the intifadah and that this intifadah is escalating and blazing. It is a fire that burns our enemies and a light that illuminates our path. [passage omitted]

West Bank Leaflet Attacks 'Arafat's Marriage

TA0702142992 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 7 Feb 92 p 3

[ITIM report]

[Text] A leaflet attacking 'Arafat for his marriage to Suha al-Tawil has been disseminated in several West Bank towns. The leaflet accuses 'Arafat of abandoning the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian people, of financial and moral corruption, and of the murder of Abu-Iyad [Salah Khalaf].

The leaflet was signed by "The 14 January Correction Movement—Fatah," a rejectionist organization set up in Fatah around 14 January 1991, the date of the Abu-Iyad assassination. The organization was established to denounce corruption in upper PLO echelons and to bring about their removal.

The following is the full text of the leaflet:

"In the name of the merciful and the bountiful, this is a statement on behalf of the 14 January Correction Movement. Congratulations to the bridegroom-president.

"The Palestinian people in the homeland and in diaspora send their best wishes to President Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] on the occasion of his blessed marriage to his young secretary, a symbol of innocence and virtue, Miss Suha al-Tawil, and wish the couple a life of happiness, prosperity, and many sons...and a thousand congratulations.

"Who has not heard Abu-'Ammar's repeated announcements, which he has made wherever he has gone, that he will never marry because Palestine is his wife and the Palestinian people are his sons?

"Thus has the scheming buffoon betrayed his wife, the revolution.... Thus has he betrayed nobility, manhood, and valor, which were the lot of Abu-Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] and Abu-Iyad. Thus has Palestine lost its husband and breadwinner and survives solitary, isolated, and betrayed.

"Miss Suha al-Tawil is the daughter of Raymonda al-Tawil—a Christian from al-Birah, a friend to all and sundry, the pet of the 'Arafat-led leadership, a woman known for her big heart. Has she not renounced her beloved, Ibrahim al-Sus, who abandoned his French wife for her and eventually married her daughter Diana? Has she not married off her other daughter Hala to Fu'ad al-Baytar, and now given her daughter away to Yasir 'Arafat?... She is still going strong.

"Thus, shamelessly and brazenly, the president buffoon continues surprising the Palestinian people with disgraceful and scandalous acts, at a time when the people need intelligent and wise leadership to conduct their affairs, lead their struggles for a glorious future, and restore pillaged land to its owners.

"The paralysis that befell 'Arafat did not affect his arm only; it spread to his performance and brain. Otherwise, how can he explain the extensive powers he granted to his former secretary-lover and his present wife, powers that include the authority to sign checks for astronomic sums from the funds of the revolution and to intervene in sensitive political matters pertaining to the organization's relations with West European countries?

"We have in our hands verified information confirming that the commander-father forced the warrior daughter Suha to undergo two abortions, keeping them strictly secret, just as he ordered the fact of his marriage to be strictly confidential—and woe to him who leaks the story. True, every man has a right to get married, but why is there a need to lie and hide? How does such infantile behavior coincide with the leadership ability, self-sacrifice, and noble soul for which 'Arafat praises himself?

"This reminds us of cartoonist Naji al-'Ali, a Palestine martyr, the man of the wondrous pen, who made 'Arafat lose sleep when he publicly exposed 'Arafat's shameful affair with journalist Rashida Mahran. What was the end of al-'Ali? He was cruelly murdered by a Force-17 squad sent by 'Arafat.

"Finally, we have advice for the president-bridegroom.... Go away from us.... We have had enough of your eccentricities, lies, and abandonments....

"Nevertheless, despite everything, Palestine, your ex-wife, is merciful and good-hearted.... It promises you a generous pension. Retire, and do it on 14 January, the day you sent your assassins to eliminate martyr Abu-Iyad because he did not agree with your failed policy during the Gulf war.

"Abu-'Ammar, your time is up; your voice has gone silent; you have been covered with dust and mud ever since you deserted the path of truth, the path of the Palestinian revolution.

"And you, O dear mother, our beloved Palestine, do not be sad. You are no widow and your children are no orphans. Face God, pray to him and thank him for freeing you from this evil Satan. Palestine is not 'Arafat, and its people cannot be the offspring of a devious Satan....

"Once more we congratulate you, 'honorable president.' Rejoice, go wild, play, and have fun. Put on the worn-out and smelly garments of youth. Spend as much time as you like with the Suha's and Raymonda's. And again, a thousand congratulations."

U.S. Stance on Peace 'Pervaded With Ambiguity'

LD0702220992 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 7 Feb 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brothers, the first round has ended. No sooner had the second one started than it ended. The third one also started and ended, giving cause for media noise and international convergence at the Moscow multilateral conference. This conference was also held in a rush and it ended like other U.S.-led peace events on the Middle East, with international witnesses from various blocs, continents, and regions.

Despite all that, some objectivity is imperative before the beginning of the fourth round of talks. We must assess that path, along which there exist many stations and dates. The Palestinian stance on this path, as it appears at the first station, is serious and committed to the objective of the talks, which is peace. Peace has been the target of the Palestinian people ever since the beginning of its revolutionary struggle against Zionist occupation. No people fights a war for its own sake, or to create martyrs, wounded, or handicapped. The Palestinian people make all these sacrifices to bring smiles to the faces of its future generations in the shelter of security and stability. It will respect these principles as one of the peoples of the planet which are entitled to enjoy their land, air, and capabilities.

The Palestinian stance has remained firm on the principles of adherence to international legitimacy as a means of resolving the conflict and achieving peace. That is why the Palestinians have insisted on achieving maximum coordination with Arab parties, to prevent the Zionist enemy from leading any one party away from the Arab nation's central cause.

The Arab stance seems to have achieved the required minimum level of coordination. What will crop up at the debates of committees emanating from the multilateral conference, however, will be the real criterion for testing the sincerity of all the Arabs' intentions to link events with real progress in the crux of the conflict, as treated in bilateral talks.

As for the Israeli stance, it is the only one that has remained unchanged since the period before the peace process was launched. The enemy's leaderships, at various levels, still constantly make statements in which they reiterate their nonadherence to international legitimacy. At the crest of this legitimacy is UN Security Council Resolution 242, which stipulates trading land for peace. Israel, ever since its prime minister gave his address in Madrid, has maneuvered and wasted time by raising procedural issues in order to stave off tackling the core of the peace process. Such a stance represents a true obstacle in the face of the Palestinian, Arab, and international will to establish a comprehensive and durable peace in the Arab region.

What about the U.S. position? While Europe's position appears advanced in all the statements and declarations made on the question of a just peace in the Middle East, the stances of the United States, the main sponsor of the peace process, are still pervaded with ambiguity. On one hand the United States reiterates that it does not recognize the Zionist decisions on the annexation of territories occupied in 1967; on the other, it coyly supports the settlement of Jews in those territories, despite the furor of the loans issue.

On one hand the United States announces its approval of the presence of diaspora Palestinians at sessions of the multilateral talks committees; on the other, it is still maintaining a dialogue with the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people inside and outside—with the recognition of all its segments and of the international community at large, in deep freeze.

On one hand, the United States insists that it will not pressure any parties in order to establish international legitimacy; on the other, it requests a deferment of the fourth round until its secretary of state has ended his tour outside the United States so that he can attend the meetings of this fourth round.

Exactly what does the United States want? Answering this question entails decisively resolving the other question of greater and more central importance; namely, will the peace talks stop at the first station or will they advance to tackle the core of the conflict and to find solutions compatible with international legitimacy?

The fourth round of bilateral talks will bring the answer to those questions through the positions taken by the U.S. secretary of state when the Palestinian delegation insists on halting settlements and demands protection for our Palestinian people against the terrorism of the occupation as a genuine prelude to progress in peace toward substance and toward a solution.

Algeria

Boudiaf Addresses Nation on Security Issues

LD1002212692 Algiers ENTV Television Network in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Address by Mohamed Boudiaf, president of the Algerian Higher State Council—live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and the compassionate, prayers and peace be on the noblest of messengers, Muhammad, prayers and peace be upon him and upon his family and companions and those who followed him to the day of judgement.

O Algerian people, the people of 1 November 1954, the people of a million martyrs, the people who demonstrated to the world their capability in solving problems at difficult times and in the present circumstances. Today, we face a special situation. Therefore, I would like to talk to you for the third time, to discuss with you this situation, so we can work together to get out of it. To get the country out of this bottleneck and out of this dark tunnel.

In my first address to the Algerian people I stressed a few points. First, I returned to the country with the aim of participating with the people to save them from the perils which were threatening this people, namely, civil war. This made me, after hesitation, return to this homeland. I believe I have a duty to the people to work with them to come out of this situation.

As I said before, Islam is for everyone. We have been an Islamic country for 15 or 16 centuries. This should stop any group or person from claiming that Islam is not our religion. This is the first point.

The second point is that the mosques are for God and the mosques should not be used by a group against another. We are particularly adhering to this Koranic verse: "And the places of worship are for God. So invoke not any one along with God".

Second, in this country the authorities should have the ability and competence to manage our affairs. This is a fundamental condition.

The third point is the fact that the problem of Algeria is Algerian youth. This is because Algerian youth are now the overwhelming majority. Their needs in the fields of housing, employment, and training are more than the needs of any other group. This is why this was one of the aims I addressed in my first speech.

Fourth, I have extended my hand to everyone because I think that solving the problems of Algeria is not up to an individual or a single group, but up to all the people, particularly those who are alert and who understand, those who are willing to make sacrifices for the sake of the people. What should they do so we can emerge victorious from these problems?

In fact Algeria has known problems before. However, praise be to God, there was the will and there was the good intention and everyone stood together. God willing, we will get over this and will enter into the other stages.

After that address, there was another meeting with the press. It was a news conference. In that news conference, I emphasized several priorities: The state must restore its respect and must restore its ability to manage the affairs of the country. We emphasize this point because a state that does not have the ability and a state that does not have respect will not be able to solve anything.

I was particularly sorry because in the past the authorities, which were in power before these latest events, were weak. Perhaps this encouraged some of the movements to accumulate power and threaten the authorities. This is unacceptable. This should not have happened because these authorities were working within the framework of law.

The authorities should have the ability, should have an administration and a government. That government should know that the authorities have their support. This should be accepted by everybody and should be (?adhered to) by everybody.

At the news conference, I emphasized these points. I was asked: What is the position of the Higher State Council toward the parties? I said that the parties should continue as they were because the democratic process was among our aims, because there was no other way out for Algeria.

The Algerian experiment and the 1988 incidents have shown that the only way forward for Algeria is through democracy. What is the meaning of democracy? It is cooperating with the people in solving the problems of the people and all our problems.

I was also asked about the salvation group. I said that I recognize it and that there was no intention at all to dissolve it or dissolve any other party provided that the FIS [Islamic Salvation Front] participated in the democratic game.

When I extended my hand, I extended it to everybody. But unfortunately these people, or this party or this organization, was not willing. In this case, I do not recognize them.

We noticed things because when the Higher State Council was set up, its aims included restoring calm and trust in people's minds and enabling the state to recover its ability to solve problems. We saw that people who oppose (?this ability) do not accept this and think they represent the people, while we know that the elections in Algeria gave these people 3 million votes out of 13 million. Some people say that they have representation. What do they have? They have 3 million, and 10 million Algerians had nothing to do with them. This matter must be known [word indistinct] there is deception in the

question that these people claim to represent the people and are the people themselves. Islam is the religion of all. It is unacceptable if it turns out that it starts dividing Algerian society in two parts: the obedient and the sinful, with the obedient being those who support them and the sinful those who have nothing to do with them.

The other matter is that (?they talk) about democracy. They admitted themselves that democracy is blasphemy. They exploit democracy in order to destroy it. This is the second issue.

The third issue is that these people from the FIS pretend that they are the ones who are still adhering to the principles of 1 November. This is a lie. This is not the nature of 1 November, because its aims were a call to the Algerian people to struggle to be liberated. The people who before made the decision to act were saying: We are prepared to die and you the Algerian people [word indistinct] because the aim of the front when it was first set up was to unify the Algerian people. We said that this front is open to all people. In reality, the Algerian people have always been Muslims, we are Muslims and the national movement was Muslim. The thing which is clear is that Islam [word indistinct] revolution did not come from the Muslim scholars association. It was born from somewhere else.

Another thing is that there are people who say: This one is going astray and is wrong, this one is Muslim and this one is not a Muslim. This matter is a prerogative of God because we see a person who obeys God and prays, but if we see his standard, according to God's judgment, perhaps a man from the people who is remote is perhaps better and is perhaps happy and the other one is unhappy. This matter can only be judged by God because only he knows both hidden secrets and overt matters.

Let us return to the issue of [words indistinct] the FIS used mosques. We know why it used them. What is crucial during this situation is the cal .o Algerian youth, students and pupils to take to the street and confront the security forces. Unfortunately, clashes occurred and blood was spilled. No one can accept this. Anyone whose conscience allows them to incite young people and dupe them... [changes thought] these young people who kill their brothers are being deluded. What is the difference between this soldier and this youngster? It is true that this youngster has genuine problems, but to kill his brother is something unacceptable.

In addition to this, Islam does not accept extremism. This is Islam. There is also another point. Islam cannot be imposed by force. Islam prohibits the use of force against this person or the other. Today, we find this group preaching Islam by consent or through threat. This is their position. They consider democracy as profanity, and so on.

These are not people of dialogue. If there is to be a dialogue, it should be with wise people, with people prepared to look into the future of their country. Some people might say that you have extended your hand to others but not to us. This is not true. They sent met one message, no, two messages. In the first one they said that we are the people who represent the country, these are our deputies and they represent the Algerian people. The second was, I believe, in the form of a threat. They told me that I was brought here by people to be to used by them for their own interests. I know that when I came here nobody could exploit me.

Therefore, I would like to tell the Algerian people that my presence here in the homeland is aimed at cooperating in bringing this homeland out of this catastrophe, from the difficult situation it is experiencing.

There is another issue. Youth,—as I said in my first speech, Algeria's problem is that of its youth, this is true—represents the overall majority of the population and has several demands. But violence cannot solve these problems. This can never work. Problems will be resolved only when the situation is calm, when this state entrenches national security, when people are reassured about their life, about their children and about their property, when people can go out at night and hold discussions. This is what the state needs now. The state will stand firm against anybody who perpetrates chaos.

We are sad about those who died. As we can see now, at least 50 persons were killed . The toll is as follows: More than 50 dead and 100 injured. Algerians killing other Algerians. The whole world is laughing at us. Every Friday they are watching us. Friday is no longer an occasion for people to meet, pray and be friends. No, Friday has become an occasion for violence, terrorism. This is a catastrophe.

If these people were aware, they would know that our problem is a problem of the people. We should spread brotherhood among the people. We should spread brotherhood, tranquillity. We should allow intellectuals and those who can to meet and talk. The mosque should be what it should be on every Friday. Muslims should meet in mosques and discuss issues. Mosques should not become a place for rallies, threats, chaos and threats against both state and private property.

We are living in a disaster. The authorities are doing their best. We praise the position of the People's National Army and security forces, a position that is bringing the country out of this catastrophe. We thank them for their position. Algerians should grasp these ideas. These are their sons who are standing with a contingent of people who are trying to dupe some people. We should honor these people and hold them in higher regard because they accept the sacrifice needed to bring the country out of terrorism and fear.

We have said that the toll of these brothers is as follows: 50 dead and more than 200 [figure as heard] wounded. On this occasion we humbly and sadly pray for the souls of all these victims, victims of treason, victims of misleading. May their pure souls rest in peace and may God

grant their families patience. All these 50 dead are Algerians, whether they are from this side or that side, as some say.

There is another point: How was the state of emergency imposed? When the situation had reached such dangerous point, the higher authority i.e., the Higher State Council, decided to introduce the state of emergency. What is the state of emergency? We met some political parties, because we were unable to contact other parties in Constantine, for example. Our intention was for all people to attend.

The aim of the state of emergency is to eliminate fear in the hearts of people and to prevent violations of the law. The state will take a stand against those who cause subversion. The democratic course will not be affected. The democratic freedoms of the parties, as well as individual freedoms, will be maintained. The state of emergency has a framework of action to combat people who want to create disturbances and wreck our country. This is clear. It does not reduce freedom. I have heard that people in the capital did not come out because they did not differentiate between the state of emergency [preceding three words in French] in Arabic and the state of siege [preceding three words in French].

Will the state of emergency solve the problems of Algeria? No, because there are other problems. We have economic and social crises and so on.

The one clear thing which people are seeking is fundamental change. We agree on fundamental change. How should this change be brought about? First, there must be a list of priorities. Among the things that have priority is that the government at present, under Mr. Sid Ahmed Ghozali, has been charged with a few questions. First, basic foodstuffs must be available before Ramadan without an increase in prices. These days the goods could be provided but with higher prices. Yet, it is a pledge to people that the group is working today toward this objective.

The second objective is, and I must say it in French: to bring about an economic revival [preceding phrase in French]. An economic revival based on figures and facts, because promises have no meaning. People are tired of promises. We wish to make them real.

There is also the demand from brother Ghozali and some other ministries to reduce expenditures. Do you understand? We are trying to gradually change these structures and people.

When we look into the current situation we have two priorities. Among the first priorities is a return to security.

Let us return to the issue of security. Security must prevail in this country. If there is no security we will not be able to achieve anything. The second point is to (?liberate) the citizen from oppression and fear perpetrated by a group [words indistinct] the third point: Mosques should recover their mission which is the spread of brotherhood among the people. I want to ask preachers to show next Friday that these mosques are meant to bring together Muslims, not divide them. This is everyone's wish.

There is another issue, housing. There are 200,000 unfinished housing projects. We should admit that 50 percent of the construction capacity is at a halt, it is paralyzed. We should also open work sites. The aims are housing, fighting unemployment and training. There is a plan and a program regarding all these issues.

Let us return to the state's financial situation. If a responsible person addresses the people tomorrow, he should promise to say the truth and be frank. I am being frank, because there are realities that citizens should know. The economic and the financial situation of the country is not improving much because mistakes were made. We want to stress one more thing: We gained independence thirty years ago and during those thirty years big calamities befell us. People say there are some administrators who steal, some who work against the government's activity, people who embezzle, that there are groups of mafias. We admit this. However, how can we introduce a radical change? How can we introduce contact between the leadership that today has a willingness to change and the grassroots which are [words indistinct] in reality, it is the grassroots that are putting up with all the problems. We should admit before our youth that there are people who have no future and no hope. Perhaps, these are the people who are being manipulated by some people, whose learning has no outlet. Violence does not solve these problems. We should work so our Algerian state has worth abroad.

We totally regret that these people from the FIS are calling on people from abroad to introduce an embargo against Algeria, instead of helping it. Their idea is to starve the Algerian people so that it can revolt; they are doing this only to take power. Other ideas do not exist.

Regarding religion, we are Muslims and we say it. They are starving these people, people who sacrificed 1.5 million martyrs to achieve sovereignty. The issue is how to get out of this impasse. People should realize that if there is leadership it should be sound. If it has no sound basis, we cannot get out from this deadlock. If the grass roots are sound but the leadership is not, we cannot win. We should realize that the relation that must exist between the leadership and the grass roots is a relation of trust. Today, trust is totally nonexistent because the people have had enough. People suffer from poverty. I myself strongly feel this.

From today on, the Algerian people should realize that they have a role to play in Algeria. This youth that considers itself as being marginalized has a role to play in Algeria. As from today, I demand from all those who are unemployed [words indinstinct] and who are poor should pay attention to this issue, they have a role to play. God willing, these young people should acquire some awareness. They should work. As from today, I

would like to see them organize themselves in villages and towns to save the country. We are prepared to listen to them and to their demands.

If trust is restored between the leadership and the grass roots, we beseech God that this will be the path of success. I reiterate that all Algerians should be certain and know that they are responsible. If these people, the youth and the Algerian grass roots, move today and organize themselves, the current leadership is prepared and is awaiting the renaissance that should happen in Algeria. We should show the world what we are capable of doing. As in 1 November, the grass roots and the leadership will unite, God willing. We hope for the best. We will be able to surmount the difficulties facing us. Peace and God's prayers be upon you.

Political Parties React To Boudiaf Speech

FFS Leader 'Unimpressed'

LD1002224992 Paris France-Inter Radio Network in French 2130 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Excerpts] In Algeria, after the violence of the last few days and the killing of eight policemen, Mohamed Boudiaf's televised speech this evening was awaited with anticipation. [passage omitted] Mohamed Boudiaf's remarks did not really convince Hocine Ait Ahmed, president of the Socialist Forces' Front [FFS], the main opponents of the regime apart from the Islamists. Ait Ahmed was contacted by telephone just now by Laurence Simon:

[Begin recording] [Ait Ahmed] I noticed that he spoke a great deal about the young people and their problems. What he does not say is that it was these same young people who were involved in October 1988, these young people who were machine gunned at the time, at a time when the Islamic Salvation Front [FIS] was not around. There were hundreds of deaths and several thousand people were injured. It is these young people who are in the frontline today. It is not the people of the FIS who are dying. It is the young people. Today the mothers were hoping for a speech of detente, because they are knotted up with fear for their unfortunate sons. Is repression the best way of restoring civil peace? Personally, I believe that setting violence in motion, in other words, the repression of demonstrations, leads nowhere. A date for a return to the democratic process could restore calm and reestablish confidence.

[Simon] The democratic process, even with the FIS? In one word, yes or no?

[Ait Ahmed] With the FIS, of course. [end recording]

Other Parties React

LD1102002892 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in French 2200 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Following the speech by the chairman of the Higher State Council, we produced a round up of reactions from certain political parties. In the view of Hashemi Cherif of the Socialist Vanguard Party, it was a speech noteworthy for its firmness and for providing an opening.

[Cherif] "At the moment, all I can say is that it is the kind of speech that Algeria has been lacking for a long time. In other words, it was a speech that blended patriotic firmness, an opening to the masses, particularly to the young people—young people in limited circumstances, young working-class people, the young unemployed, who form the overwhelming majority of our people today—and the insistence, which I value highly, that these young people should take charge of themselves, that they should mobilize, that they should be concerned for the fate of the country, and also their own fate. That is very important, and we hope this speech will be able to [word indistinct]."

Doctor Said Saadi of the Rally for Culture and Democracy for his part said this speech makes an impact by its departure from the current system with civil peace as a priority. Said Saadi continues by suggesting the establishment of a (?militant) government.

[Saadi] "A militant government—not a partisan government—but a militant government that involves itself in the problems of our society. We are waiting to see what will become of the [current] government, which from our point of view absolutely must be reshuffled."

Mr. Ait Ahmed of the Socialist Forces Front said he agrees with Mr. Boudiaf in his concern for young people. In the view of Mr. Ait Ahmed, dialogue is the basis for any step.

[Ait Ahmed] "I believe there is no way of emerging from the crisis in a climate of peace and dialogue other than by setting precise dates for a return to the democratic process. I hope we will have the opportunity on Wednesday and Thursday to hold our meeting. We have not been given authorization, and for nearly five days now we have been put off from one day to the next. The aim of this meeting is to formulate proposals, to suggest ways of emerging from the crisis in all areas—in the area of legitimacy, in the cultural field, in the economic field, in the field of agriculture. We are going to make proposals. In other words, we want to be positive. Our young people need concrete things and not just promises, because the promises that have been made so far have not been kept."

Now we have the reaction of (Salhi Chaouki) of the Social Democratic Party.

[(Chaouki)] "Well, first of all it seems to me there is nothing very new and nothing very important in this speech, nothing we do not already know. There is a government that is speaking on behalf of the people. It would be better if it stopped doing that. It has not been appointed by the people. There are promises to take care

of the young people. Well, (?people ask to have them). [sentence as heard] There are promises to relaunch the economy. Well, what we see is that it means importing food for Ramadan. As far as the Islamic Salvation Front problem is concerned, we believe fundamentalism is not going to be dissolved by an administrative decision. It would have been necessary at an objective level to remove the causes of the despair of young people, who are acting as an armed wing of a leadership that in no way organizes these demonstrations. It certainly does not have the strength, the energy, or the will. You know it is the young people who have been the victims of injustice who expressed themselves.

"We believe a political solution to this problem is necessary and that it is wrong to move away from legitimacy. It is wrong to move away from consulting the masses about their wishes. From this point of view, we believe, of course, that the people must decide their future, but above all else we issue a call to the workers to get their act together, to sort themselves out, so the battle of the factories is at the heart of the struggle of the oppressed and that it is not the helpless young people who lead the way."

FIS Communique Urges Public To Rally

LD1002203792 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] The Islamic Salvation Front [FIS] has called on the Algerian people to rally and not to resign themselves. This is stated in a communique signed by Abderrazak Khafojan, one of the last FIS leaders still free and still being sought by the police.

The FIS accuses, I quote, the junta in power of having chosen the Chilean method to solve the political crisis.

'Peaceful National March' Planned

LD1002141492 Rabat Moroccan Kingdom Radio Network in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] The only response so far from the Islamic Salvation Front [FIS] toward the [government] measures is represented by its statement to the press today about its adherence to continue planning to organize a peaceful national march on next Friday. It is the march which the authorities have not granted [the FIS] a permit to organize.

End to 'Political Piracy' Urged

NC1002174692 Paris AFP in English 1655 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Algiers, Feb 10 (AFP)—Islamic fundamentalists called on Algerians Monday to act to put an end to "political piracy" after the imposition of a state of emergency.

The Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), spearheading opposition to a new military-backed regime, predicted eventual victory in its fight for an Islamic state.

The FIS swept the first round of general elections in December and looked set to win control of parliament in the next round, but president Chadli Bendjedid resigned suddenly on January 11 after ruling Algeria for 14 years and the government cancelled the second-round voting. It set up a High State Council.

The front, in its first reaction to the year-long state of emergency imposed Sunday following political clashes, called in a statement on Algerians not to give up and to continue to seek their rights.

The new regime would fall, it predicted, "because it is based on brute force and has no basis in divine law or popular legitimacy."

The statement, from the front's provisional executive bureau, was signed by Abderrazak Radjam, the head of the national information committee, who is sought by police.

"Be reassured that the Islamic project will emerge victorious whetever the sacrifices," it said.

It urged Algerians "to act to put an end to political piracy, to restore the word to the people and to end the state of saying the front "remains the essential element in the equation."

"Any effort to end the political crisis which ignores it (the FIS) is doomed to failure," [it] said.

The statement also urged Algerians not to participate in any political "theatre" designed to replace current institutions.

Parties, Papers React To State of Emergency

Algerian Rally—'Attack on Democracy'

LD0902235392 Paris France-Inter Radio Network in French 2130 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Telephone interview with Said Saadi, president of the Algerian Rally for Culture and Democracy, in Algiers, by unidentified station announcer in Paris—live]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] We know that you are a fierce opponent of the development of the Islamists. Do you think that the Higher State Council has made a wise decision this evening?

[Saadi] I don't know if it is a wise one. I think that in politics constraints often force themselves on life and that in this case one could not decently continue having deaths every Friday and even throughout the week. It is obvious that as a democratic opposition figure, I too experience these constraints as an attack on democracy, but I was with President Boudiaf this morning; he was anxious to tell us that in no way should this state of emergency be interpreted by the democratic opposition political parties as a wish to cast aside public, individual, and collective freedoms in any way.

He said this, and we will see to it that it is so. [passage omitted]

Socialist Vanguard's Hachemi

LD1002161492 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] The Socialist Vanguard Party has reacted to the state of emergency. Here is party coordinator Hachemi [Cherif]:

[Hachemi] The measures which have just been adopted by the Higher State Council are beneficial for our country. We believe that they answer the security demands as regards public order, civil peace, and stability, and that they will prevent more casualties and material losses following the insurrection started by the Islamic Salvation Front [FIS] throughout the national territory on Friday, 6 February. We believe that the insurrectionist trend is rooted in the reactionary, totalitarian, and obscurantist nature of all the fundamentalist parties. The FIS is playing on the deterioration of the situation; it did not hesitate to throw children in front of the security forces. Thus the measures initiated to ban the FIS answer both to the fact that by organizing public unrest it was acting against the law on associations of a political nature, and to the fact that its authorization as well as that of other fundamentalist parties such as Hamas, al-Nahdah, and others was given in violation of the Constitution.

We call for these measures to be implemented with both the necessary confidence and discernment so as to really strike the leaders who ordered, organized, and implemented the rebellion, while avoiding the risk of chaos which could affect innocents or youngsters taken hostage by the FIS in residential districts.

Al-Nahdah Leader Comments

LD1002140192 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Interview with Cheikh Abdallah Djadallah, leader of the Islamic al-Nahdah Movement, by unidentified correspondent in Algiers on 10 February—recorded]

[Text] [Djadallah] I think that this outcome is the sum of accumulations and of the absence of responsible dialogue based on an awareness that responsibility is mutual between individuals and power in the shelter of a law which protects political liberties against the excesses of parties and the transgression of power. That is what the Islamic al-Nahdah Movement had called for in the parties' conference with the government.

The movement reiterates that the measures of gagging and confiscating liberties will only generate chaos, give rise to crisis, and cause what has happened to be taken as conclusive evidence of the failure of the democratic experiment.

[Correspondent] Cheikh Djadallah, could you tell us the stand of your party toward the issue of the FIS' dissolution?

[Djadallah] I believe that everyone realizes that the FIS is not just a party. It is an idea streaming in the minds and souls of thousands, hundreds of thousands, maybe millions among this people's sons. This idea has become a concrete phenomenon in its own right. We therefore call for treating the problem politically, not judicially. We reiterate the need to resort to responsible dialogue which is based, as I said before, on an awareness that responsibility is mutual.

Newspapers Comment

LD1002173692

[Editorial Report] Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic at 1200 GMT on 10 February carries a 10-minute press review of the 10 February editions of Algerian morning newspapers and their commentary on the state of emergency and the dissolution of the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS).

ESSALEM notes the failure of democracy and says the state of emergency came after "disobedience, sabotage, and harm to public order and security had become an acceptable language." The paper says that "important political elements are not qualified to participate responsibly and constructively in the democratic game." It adds that "before being a crisis of political society, the political crisis is first of all one of regime." It notes the regime has failed to create "organized political forces to replace the military, which has so far been the regime's main pillar of support."

EL WATAN, in an article entitled "The Lesser of Two Evils," notes that declaring a state of emergency "shows the new regime's determination to achieve two objectives. First, to nip all FIS intentions to stage destructive activities. Second, to save the country from descending into chaos."

ECHAAB only publishes the text of the state of emergency decree and some political leaders' reactions to it following their meeting with Higher State Council President Boudiaf.

LE QUOTIDIEN D'ALGERIE carries the headline "Order First, Then Dialogue." In its editorial entitled "Between the Permissible and the Impermissible," it says FIS policy "is an attempt at Shiitization," or, as the radio announcer explains, "imposing the Shiite doctrine on Sunnis."

LE MATIN stresses Boudiaf's view of democracy. In its editorial, it says: "Before taking the latest measures, Boudiaf tried to give both Algerians and foreign partners guarantees that the democratic process would continue."

ALGERIE REPUBLICAINE writes that "to counter the state of rebellion induced by the FIS, a state of emergency has been introduced."

EL KHABAR notes that after 30 years of repression and the single-party system, democracy can only be nominal. It writes: "Today the country has entered a new cycle of violence and confrontation as a result of the connections being cut between a political party that feels it has been robbed in broad daylight and a regime whose top priority is to focus on the social and economic problems from which the country suffers."

Article Deplores Bloodshed

LD0902204692 Algiers ENTV Television Network in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Unattributed television commentary]

[Text] Algeria: Towns, streets, hurdles, barricades, fire, smoke, gas, death, and pain; destruction of the homeland's installations, demolition of the symbols of the effort made by Algerians with hard work, sweat, and faith. Innocents died not knowing the reason or objective of their death. Mothers, fathers, parents, families exchanged joy for tragedy and grief.

Watching the bloody events in Yugoslavia, for example, we used to say: What happened to them? Where is reason? With grief we followed events in Lebanon. Algerians were astonished at how brothers killed one another. We never thought that the Algerian homeland would be an area or a setting for local death.

Algeria is today on the verge of civil war, God forbid. Algerian blood streams down the street. Today's Algeria is questioned by an image which neither logic nor conscience can accept. There is a visual image of this in EL-MOUDJAHID: an Algerian youngster in the casualty ward at the Mustapha Pacha Hospital, his blood spilling on the ground to mix with the blood of a policeman lying beside him. Both of them are Algerian. They could be descendents of two martyrs who fought in the same battalion during the revolution.

What reason is there for coreligionists to fight? Neither Islam, nor our society's values, nor power-seeking permit what is happening in our Algeria today. One homeland, one people, one Army, fed by the sons of the same nation who faced up to the perils of the desert on the way to African unity; they rescued the afflicted from every calamity which descended on our people. How can they not deserve respect?

What pride is this which prevents brotherhood, solidarity, and shaking hands when the chairman of the Higher State Council sincerely extends a hand to all Algerians without exception? Instead of shaking his hand some party appeals to the outside world not to deal with Algeria, and urges Algerians to use violence against their brothers.

Loyalty to the homeland and avoiding a lapse into a more dangerous situation led to the declaration of the state of emergency, which does not restrict political liberties and which aims at protecting the homeland and its citizens from harm to their security and freedom, and against [harming] the unity of the Algerian people.

Press Views 'Tension'

LD0802135392 Algiers APS in English 1056 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Algiers, 08/02/92 (APS)—Saturday morning dailes devote their commentaries to the tension that marked Friday throughout all the national territory.

Under the title "The Game of Death," AL-WATAN writes "Friday became a day of anguish and anxiety for all the Algerian people." "Youths unaware of manipulation and heedless towards the danger they run, give themselves up to a sort of "a game of death" with the security forces (...) on the vigilant watch of string pullers who seek to make "martyrs" as an alibi and who are determined to "Islamise" Algerians with blood and sword." "Worse than this, AL-WATAN goes on, they ask foreign nations to islolate Algeria and not lend it the money that could serve to alleviate the effects of the economic crisis." "In no country in the world, the daily notes, no opposition party launched such a call against his own. Therefore, such an invitation is severely condemned for it is a breach of the patriotic sense."

"The attempt of people's uprising provocated by FIS (Islamic Front of Salvation) will certainly rush all decisions" writes LE MATIN daily in its commentary entitled "Bananas," noting and before all the attempt that concerns the constitutionality of FIS now that it opted for the destabilization of the current power and the putting of fire in the country." While retackling the announcement made by the French minister of internal affairs on the resignation of the member of the Higher State Committee from his functions, LE MATIN stresses "it is a feeling of revenge on a country that is today more and more present at columns of the French press, under a well-known influence and that makes us recall the old dream of the French leading cast, that of trading with the bananas republic it missed.

Parties Comment on Dissolution of FIS

FFS Leader Ahmed Reacts

LD1002133292 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] The declaration of the state of emergency and dissolution of the Islamic Salvation Front [FIS] has prompted the reactions of political parties. Such reactions have so far ranged from caution to rejection, as we will see in contacts with parties made by national radio this morning. To start with, here is the stand of the Socialist Forces Front [FFS], according to its secretary general, Mr. Hocine Ait Ahmed:

[Begin recording] [Ait Ahmed] We believe that halting the democratic process has opened the way for a cycle of

confrontations and repression. It appears to me that the cancelation of the electoral process was the cause of the situation that we are now in. We had hoped that we would not witness aspects of bloodshed and terror after what we saw in October 1988 and June 1991. Now we have heard the declaration of the state of emergency, but that will not solve our problems. On the contrary, we believe that only dialogue and political solutions can save our country from this impasse. Algerian blood is being spilled and that is a sin. We have to open an efficient dialogue to reach peaceful solutions.

[Unidentified correspondent] What about the dissolution of the FIS?

[Ahmed] We, the true democrats, the FFS, are attached to respect for human rights. That is why we are opposed to any repressive measures. Dissolving a party does not solve social and economic problems, nor does it solve the problem of legitimacy from which our country suffers. It seems to me now that any measure such as that will not make any difference to the security situation. Therefore, to stop this bloody cycle, we have to open a dialogue. [end recording]

Hamas—'No Honor' to Democracy

LD1002134792 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Statement by Cheikh Mahfoud Nahnah, leader of the Islamic Society Movement, Hamas, in Algiers on 10 February—recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The current political (?relapse) is the inevitable result of the absence of dialogue among all the active forces. We have repeatedly made it a point to lay down its traditions, but we have met with no responsive ears. It is also the result of a flow in the balance among the Algerian forces.

The state of emergency has been imposed at a time when it would have been possible to use other means, particularly as we had put forward proposals on 8 February 1992. Had our proposals been adopted we would not find ourselves in the state of affairs we are now in. Furthermore, it would have been possible to have had consultations with all the genuine factions before embarking on a measure which could result in negative repercussions which Algeria can do without.

As to the question of the dissolution of the Islamic Salvation Front [FIS], we believe that the FIS was an accredited party. It has been operating for about three years. It seems that the decision to dissolve it brings no honor to the democratic process in our country, and it might give a bad impression even to some of our neighbors who are lying in wait for us. We believe that the independent judicial authorities should have their say in the matter.

As to the state of emergency, we hope that it will be lifted because, in our opinion there should be no extraordinary measures and no siege but rather dialogue, dialogue, tolerance, and fraternity. These are the effective means for building a prosperous and advanced Algeria.

Hamas Proposes Measures To End 'Crisis'

LD0802225692 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 2200 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The Islamic Society Movement [Hamas] issued a communique today in which it put forward proposals for ending the crisis. Hamas suggests that the authorities, as represented in the Higher State Council, extend a friendly hand to all Islamic and national activities. Second, they should actively take the initiative to end injustice and the administrative, judicial, political, and economic harassment of the people. Third, they should set a date for presidential and legislative elections.

As for the Islamic Salvation Front, it must first immediately declare its intention to keep the mosques out of any sort of conflict. Second, it must declare its innocence in all trouble-making, in mosques and on the streets, which leads to the shedding of blood.

Hamas Leader Urges Dialogue

LD0902143692 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Statement by Cheikh Mahfoud Nahnah, leader of the Islamic Society Movement, Hamas, in Algiers on 9 February—recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. It is clear to us that the new presidency, as it is customary with all other presidencies, requires every now and then, under the exceptional circumstances in which Algeria is living, the circumstances of worry and tension, the presidency wants to know a method with which we can get out of this tight crisis. The issue is how to calm the situation and how to get out of this crisis in which blood was shed, to the extent that those killed were unable to know why they were killed, and the killer did not know why he killed.

Our position has always been that the door of dialogue should be opened wide to all sides so that we can preserve national unity and safeguard the democratic march. God is the guarantor of success.

Army Units Still Deployed in Setif Key Areas

LD0902200192 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] Here is a report from Setif sent by Faisal Ghamis:

[Ghamis] The capital of Setif Wilaya and its municipalities have been witnessing complete calm since last night, after last Friday's events in some areas, particularly Setif

and el-Eulma. Today it was noticed that units of the National People's Army were still deployed in key points in Setif.

The official results of Friday's events have not been announced yet, and according to the head of the governor's office the results might be announced this evening through a press release. However, unofficial sources say that the events in Setif and el-Eulma left five dead in Setif and two dead in el-Eulma, in addition to 50 wounded in Setif and the same number in el-Eulma.

The director of the university hospital in Setif has denied, on the other hand, a rumor saying that the families of the victims are being asked to pay 24,000 dinars in order to claim the bodies of the victims, emphasizing that this rumor is groundless and that it would be enough for the concerned families to present a file with some official documents.

For their part, the national gendarmerie services have denied that they have reportedly arrested people who took part in the events in question, while we have not been able to contact the national security services in order to confirm or deny whether they have arrested some demonstrators in the Friday events.

Today 500 mujahidin [former members of the National Liberation Army who fought the French] issued a motion denouncing Friday's events and those who through these events are seeking to shake the stability of the country and lead it to an abyss. In their motion the mujahidin also affirm their support for the Higher State Council and its head, Mr. Mohamed Boudiaf.

Calm Said Restored in Parts of Capital

LD0902144692 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] Calm returned to the area of the eastern quarters of the capital following the confrontations that continued from last Friday until late last night between demonstrators and the security forces. The results are unknown. APS mentioned in a report today that complete calm prevails in the Badjarah, La Glaciere, Oued Cheieh, Bourouba, el-Harrach, Kouba, and Badr quarters, where traffic flows normally and institutions and shops are open. APS pointed out that the security forces were content with having with a mobile patrol by members of the National People's Army, which is roaming the main street of Badjarah, and also a unit of the riot police supervising the removal of the remains of barricades on the main road of Badr quarter on the Kouba slope. Our colleague Ammar Bouderba also went to these places and prepared a report:

[Bouderba] From our inspection this morning of all the areas of el-Harrach, Bourouba, Bedjarah, and Eucalyptus, we have compiled the following notes: At Bedjarah, we noticed the return of life to its natural course after the events recently witnessed. Shops and institutions are open, barricades have been removed from the roads, and a secure atmosphere has returned to this quarter.

At Bourouba we noticed ordinary movement in the streets; institutions, shops, and schools are open, and the barricades and burned tires have been removed, and we have seen a burned bus, truck, and car, and these have been removed from the public road.

Also, at el-Harrach we saw the return of life to its normal course, where public institutions and shops were open, and we did not recorded any expression of danger. Activity is normal in this area.

The same observations apply to Eucalyptus, and life is normal in this area of the capital, where a feeling of relaxation and security have returned.

'Complete Calm' in Ouragla, Batna Provinces

LD1002214392 Algiers ENTV Television Network in Arabic 1924 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Excerpts] The general atmosphere in Ouragla after the declaration of a state of emergency by the Higher State Council is characterized by complete and overall calm in all areas of daily life. Traffic is very normal, just as in previous days. We would like to point out that there has been no violence in Ouragla in recent days. [passage omitted]

The general atmosphere today in Batna Province was characterized by complete calm and normal traffic. Businesses opened their doors for citizens to tend to their needs after the situation improved. Schools opened their doors to students who returned to the centers of learning completely carefree. The same applies to the economic sector and public offices, which have been operating normally.

'Intense' Gunfire in Algiers Neighborhood

LD1102111592 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 0900 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] People have reported that an intense exchange of gunfire was heard at dawn today in the vicinity of a mosque in the el- Annassers quarter in Algiers. According to some sources, Army elements later spread through the area.

Shots were also heard last night in the (Bir Mourad Rais) quarter after some youths tried to hold a gathering, prompting security forces to intervene and make some arrests.

Six Police Killed by Afghan War Veterans

LD1002190692 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in French 1800 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] People arrested during the last few days are still being tried. We learned that 27 FIS

[Islamic Salvation Front] members have been brought before the Ain Timouchent town court. Sixteen received three-month suspended prison sentences. The remaining 11 were acquitted.

There is calm throughout the country. A major incident, however, has taken place in the Casbah, where a group of former Afghan war veterans armed with automatic weapons are currently entrenched in the old town. Two police Land Rovers came under fire from former Afghan war veterans. Six policemen were killed.

We also have learned that the latest edition of EL FORKANE, the weekly FIS paper, was seized by the gendarmerie today on the instructions of the judicial authorities because of remarks undermining state security. An inquiry has been officially opened into the matter.

Egypt

Mubarak on Employment, Trade, Peace Process

NC1102050592

[Editorial Report] Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic on 7 and 8 February publishes on pages 1, 3, and 5 and 1, 3, and 7, respectively, an interview with President Husni Mubarak by AL-AHRAM Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi'. Nafi' reports that he conducted the interview with Mubarak in late January during one 45-minute meeting and several subsequent phone calls.

Nafi' says it is clear that creating job opportunities for young people is the president's first priority.

Mubarak says this is true. "I dedicate most of my efforts to providing necessary funds for projects both big and small, because if there are no projects there will be no job opportunities. This is a very difficult task: We have to create approximately half a million jobs every year, which is more than the number of jobs needed in rich European countries with at least twice our resources.

"Therefore, we had to seek a new approach to help us establish labor-intensive projects, expand small and domestic projects, and develop existing ones. In seeking ways to create new jobs, we have to look for labor-intensive projects that provide jobs quickly.

"I have asked the government to devote several cabinet sessions to developing a complete vision of ways to create favorable conditions for creating jobs for a number of persons every month, so that by the end of the year we will have created job opportunities for tens of thousands."

Nafi' asks about Mubarak's interest in developing trade with the former Soviet republics.

Mubarak says: "You have to know that the people of these states helped us in the past and that they are eager to achieve stability and progress. We hope they will succeed in doing that.

"With the shifting process, an enormous market will be created and consumption will increase over time. In the preliminary stages, these states will have to import part of their needs.

"We are linked with these states by long-standing trade relations; Egyptian businessmen have entered the market in Russia, the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, and other republics. Their prior presence there will enable them to get acquainted with and respond to the needs of these markets. There is another point that people in both the public and private sectors should be aware of: Trading with the outside world cannot be achieved through speeches and good wishes, but only through an actual presence in the market and government support. Therefore, I have gathered businessmen and competent ministers and urged them to move quickly toward where the future of trade lies.

"Of course there are obstacles—mainly that conditions there have not yet stabilized. Moreover, the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States must have certain commodities that we can import in return for what we export to them. These are normal obstacles, but we have to be in the market itself to find out about them and assess the situation closely.

"Do not forget that we have great potential for production. The emergence of sufficient markets outside Egypt will certainly help utilize this potential, and accordingly, employ more manpower."

Nafi' says: "It is clear that the prevalent trend for some time has been to provide favorable conditions for creating new jobs in the public sector, away from the government."

Mubarak responds: "This is the correct approach. Ignoring this approach for over 20 years has led to serious problems for the present generation. The economic problem was the major cause for that.

"Providing job opportunities for youths in the government and economy-related institutions, 'excluding the public sector,' has added enormous burdens to our national economy. In 1965, the number of people employed by the government was 933,000. It has now reached 4,197,000. The total number of employed persons in Egypt is 12 million. In other words, the government employs one-third of the total number of workers in Egypt and has become responsible for supporting them and raising their living standards.

"The government is required to increase wages annually. This is normal, since employees expect an annual increase in their wages to cope with the growing cost of living. Although responding to this demand is inevitable, it adds enormous burdens to the economy and subsequently the people."

Nafi' asks when the ideal time for amending the constitution might be.

Mubarak says: "The economic situation is our major challenge. Preoccupying the people and scholars with other issues will absolutely not serve the interests of the people.

"Constitutional amendments will not realize the people's aspiration for increased job opportunities, more production, higher income, and better services.

"This issue is not a priority. No one can claim to be the guardian of the people. I sense the pulse of the Egyptian streets. The people's major concern is to find a way out of the economic crisis we have been facing and to rectify the situation created by accumulated problems over the past years."

Nafi' asks how Mubarak perceives the future of the Middle East peace process "in light of Shamir's intransigent stands."

Mubarak replies: "I do not like to attribute intransigent or nonintransigent stands to any official, regardless of his post. What counts is continuing to make intense efforts to urge the parties concerned, particularly Israel, to be flexible. Without flexibility it will be difficult, if not impossible, to reach a compromise that serves the collective interests of the parties concerned and limits their differences considerably.

"Israel undoubtedly made a mistake when it pursued policies that inspire no hope and fail to convince Arabs, particularly Palestinians, that it is serious in its quest for peace. I am referring here to the settlement policy; the deportation of Palestinians from their homes; and the infringement on Arab, Islamic, and Christian rights in Jerusalem.

"These policies are not a good omen, nor do they inspire confidence. On the contrary, they shake confidence and give the opportunity to hardliners and extremists from both sides to question the seriousness of the entire peace process, at a time when we all need more than ever to seek new measures to build confidence and provide a favorable atmosphere for a true peace process."

Nafi' asks about Gulf security arrangements and if a formula has been reached for implementing the basic security, political, and economic aspects of the Damascus Declaration.

Mubarak says: "In the first place, the issue of Gulf security is up to the fraternal Gulf countries. It is apparently being studied in depth by Gulf governments. Such studies require time for all the different ideas to be discussed. After all, issues related to the security of countries and geographical regions are intricate and never easy. They have to be discussed from all aspects in their national and regional framework and then in the wider pan-Arab and international framework.

"An initial vision has already been suggested as a basis for dialogue and discussion. It is up to our brothers in the Gulf to deal with this vision as they deem fit. Fraternal Arab countries, including Egypt of course, will provide the necessary support and backing if they find that the proposals agree with their national interests, and their policies that seek to enhance Arab security in its strategic sense.

"As for the Damascus Declaration, it is a general framework stipulating some guidelines. So long as the signatories seek mutually beneficial cooperation there will be no problem as to how this cooperation is managed."

Nafi' asks if Egypt is threatened by the Islamic extremism spreading among its neighbors.

Mubarak says: "There can be no fear for Egypt or other states from Islam or the Islamic tide. Islam is one of the basic components of Egyptian, Arab, and several other societies. It constitutes the foundation for the value system and ethical code. It is the criterion for differentiating between the permissible and prohibited; it is our philosophy about good and evil and it is the basis for dealing with others, since it is our conduct that determines our faith.

"The threat lies in extremism and violence, or in attempts to impose views on others by force. These are unsound phenomena that should not be associated in our minds, as well as in other people's minds, with Islam. This is a non-Islamic conduct that can never emanate from Islam, God's pure and last religion, God forbid. Moreover, extremism is not limited to Islamic societies alone; we see it spreading in different degrees in different societies.

"Although we do not want to underestimate the risks involved in the expansion of extremism—and we draw the attention of all citizens and national institutions to their responsibility to confront this phenomenon, which can sometimes be coupled with the use of force or violence—I do not think it poses a threat to our Egyptian and Arab society in the long run, even if its negative aspects emerge in parts of the Arab homeland.

"Given that Arab and Middle East societies have things in common, it is wrong to generalize or assume that the economic and social conditions are the same or that the 'general orientation' or the psychological and emotional structure of a certain people is common to all the people of the region. Several factors are involved in forming these orientations or general characteristics. Some have a general impact, while others differ from one country the next."

Further on Mubarak Interview

NC0702224092 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2023 GMT 7 Feb 92

[Text] Cairo, 7 Feb (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak said it is necessary to continue intensive efforts to get the concerned parties, particularly Israel, to be more flexible, allowing for a compromise which satisfies the interests of all parties to the peace process.

President Mubarak did not hide his concern over Israeli policies which, he said, inspire little hope and hardly suggest Israel is serious in its quest for peace. This is particularly true regarding the policies of settlement; the deportation of Palestinians; and disregard for Arab, Islamic, and Christian rights in Jerusalem.

President Mubarak, in the second installment of his interview with AL-AHRAM, which will appear tomorrow, said that the process of negotiation is complicated by its very nature. He said it is natural for every side to take positions that represent the greatest of their demands, hoping that the other side will respond to all or most of them. We have to remember, he said, that the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations began in September 1977 and lasted until December 1979. [dates as received] The peace accords were signed in March 1979. The self-rule talks lasted for several years, he added.

President Mubarak said all sections of Israeli society should understand that Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories is necessary to achieve peace. The president said it is unreasonable for Israel to assume that the Arabs will accept the usurpation of their land and make peace with the usurpers.

As for security arrangements in the Gulf, President Mubarak said this issue concerns the brotherly Gulf countries first of all. He added that this is an intricate issue that should receive its fair share of consideration and debate in the regional, pan-Arab, and international framework.

President Mubarak said Egypt is always willing to participate in efforts to reinforce Arab strategic security.

Answering a question on what he hopes to achieve in Egypt before the end of his second term in office, Mubarak said that he hopes democracy will develop deeper roots, noting that democracy is a fact and an established system of government. He said he hopes all Egyptian institutions will participate in democracy and that the people will achieve progress by exercising their political rights and electing their representatives.

Mubarak said that he sees no real danger or threat for Egypt and other Islamic countries from the Islamic trend, because Islam is an integral component of society. Mubarak said the threat comes from extremism, violence, and attempts to impose opinion by force.

Mubarak expressed hope that the economic reform program will move forward and bear fruit. He also hoped that the coming years will be better than past ones, and that the economic hardships of the poor will be alleviated.

Mubarak said he will continue to press for educational reform on two fronts. One is to change the method of education by turning away from learning by rote and focusing more on improving students' abilities to be the kind of citizen who can help rebuild the country. The other, Mubarak said, is to make education less expensive for parents.

Mubarak stressed the importance of culture and books in Egyptian life and their enlightening role at home and abroad. He called on artists and authors not to be distracted by fame and money and to remain committed to the national interest.

Asked his opinion on reports of corruption and bribery in government circles, Mubarak said corruption is a widespread phenomenon, and Egypt is not exempt from it, adding that this is not cause for being complacent.

Mubarak said Egyptian authorities are fighting corruption mercilessly on all levels. Mubarak challenged anyone to prove that the state has been lenient in any corruption case, or that it has covered up for any individual because of his influence, status, or ties to the ruler.

Mubarak said the only way to fight corruption is through the combined and tireless efforts of the state, the public, and the supervisory agencies and institutions.

Mubarak Briefs Ministers on African Tour

NC0902152192 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1245 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] Cairo, 9 Feb (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak this afternoon held a political meeting attended by the ministers of defense, foreign affairs, and information; the chief of general intelligence (ra'is al-mukhabarat al-'amah); and Dr. Usamah al-Baz, first undersecretary of the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

After the meeting, Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said that President Mubarak reviewed the outcome of his visits to Nigeria, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Zimbabwe; his talks with the heads of these states; and the cooperation and coordination agreements reached on the international, regional, and African levels, as well as bilateral cooperation in the diplomatic, security, economic, cultural, and information fields. The president discussed the need to give Africans the chance to train in Egyptian institutes.

During the meeting, President Mubarak listened to a report from Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa on the talks he held during his recent visit to a number of foreign countries.

President Mubarak reviewed the Arab situation and made a comprehensive assessment of Arab issues, including those of the Arab Maghreb and the Arab Levant. The president defined Egypt's foreign policy guidelines for political activity on the international, Arab, and African levels during the coming period. He noted there is a link between foreign policy and Egypt's national security.

During the meeting, the president agreed in principle on Egypt's participation in the peacekeeping force in Yugoslavia, in accordance with the UN resolutions on this matter. The decision to participate in the peacekeeping force will be submitted to the cabinet for discussion.

Government Reportedly Refuses To Receive Arens

JN0902175992 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Mustafa Bakri dispatch from Cairo]

[Excerpt] The Egyptian Government has refused to receive Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens in Cairo. According to informed Egyptian sources, the Egyptian refusal came in the wake of an official request from the Israeli Government, in which it affirmed that Arens' visit was aimed at discussing security issues concerning military relations between the two countries, within the framework of the Camp David accords.

Egypt's rejection of the Israeli request came in the wake of hard-line statements made by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, in which he noted that his government will not abide by the second part of the Camp David accords, concerning Palestinian autonomy.

Sudanese Deputy Prime Minister Visits Cairo

Speaks on Arrival

NC0902120792 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] Cairo, 9 Feb (MENA)—Major General al-Zubayr Muhammad Salih, deputy chairman of the Sudanese Revolution Command Council [RCC], deputy prime minister, and interior minister, arrived here from Khartoum this morning on a two-day official visit to Egypt, during which he will hold talks with Egyptian officials.

In a statement upon arrival, the Sudanese official said his visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt comes in response to a generous invitation from the Egyptian president to discuss a number of topics of interest to the fraternal peoples of Egypt and Sudan, particularly with the current situation in the Arab and Islamic worlds.

Asked if his talks in Cairo will deal with the Hala'ib issue, which has been raised recently, the Sudanese RCC deputy chairman stressed that appropriate solutions will certainly be found to all issues raised during his talks in Egypt, particularly since the Egyptian and Sudanese peoples are bound by longstanding and eternal ties. He added: We are now approaching a serious stage, during which we hope that shortcomings in our relations will not recur.

Regarding the future of Egyptian-Sudanese relations, Maj. Gen. Salih stated that these relations are clear and obvious, and that all parties want a future full of clarity and common objectives in the interests of the two countries.

In response to an issue raised recently—that Sudan is currently host to terrorists on its territory—the Sudanese official called these reports lies fabricated by the sources disseminating them. Their aim is to cast doubt on the situation in Sudan and its stability, and to undermine its freedom and independence.

The deputy chairman of the Sudanese RCC is accompanied by a high-level delegation that includes Dr. Ghazi Salah-al-Din, minister of state for political affairs at the presidency [name and title as received]; Dr. Nafi' 'Ali Nafi', adviser at the presidency; and 'Ali Muhammad 'Uthman, first undersecretary of the Sudanese Foreign Ministry.

The Sudanese delegation, which arrived at Cairo Airport aboard a private plane, was met by Dr. Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and agriculture minister.

Meets Foreign Minister Musa

EA1002202292 Khartoum SUNA in English 0940 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Excerpt] Cairo, 10 Feb (SUNA)—Egyptian foreign minister, 'Amr Musa, has described relations between Sudan and Egypt as "historical", affirming his country's keenness for strengthening these relations and not to allow any foreign force to sabotage them. Musa added that the relations between Sudan and Egypt will remain always good.

This came following a meeting here Sunday between the Egyptian foreign minister and the Egyptian minister at the presidency with deputy chairman of the RCC [Revolution Command Council], Maj-Gen al-Zubayr Muhammad Salih, who is on current visit to Egypt. The encounter concentrated on boosting the two countries' relations.

Maj-Gen. Salih stressed the keenness of the Salvation Revolution to obtain peace in the south of the Sudan and its serious efforts to realise this goal since its eruption, although the rebellion movement is not serious in realising peace in the country. But the Sudanese Government will continue its efforts for reaching peace in the south according to the recommendations adopted by the national dialogue conference on peace issues, Maj-Gen Salih affirmed. [passage omitted]

Received by Mubarak

NC1002112792 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1017 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Cairo, 10 Feb (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak received Major General al-Zubayr Muhammad Salih, deputy chairman of the Sudanese Revolution Command Council [RCC], interior minister, and deputy prime minister, and his delegation this morning at the Presidential Office in Heliopolis. Maj. Gen. al-Zubayr arrived in Cairo last night on a two-day official visit at the president's invitation.

Seeks 'New Relations'

NC1002131992 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1111 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Cairo, 10 Feb (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak held a private discussion with Major General al-Zubayr Muhammad Salih, deputy chairman of the Sudanese Revolution Command Council, deputy prime minister, and interior minister. The talks followed an audience Salih and his delegation had with the president.

Following the meeting, Maj. Gen. al-Zubayr said he was happy with his meeting with President Mubarak, which took place after a gracious invitation from the president to discuss several basic issues that had clouded Egyptian-Sudanese relations.

He added: God be praised, we agreed on some essential points in our joint quest to attain solutions and lay a foundation for new relations. We must place our relations in their true Egyptian-Sudanese mold, based not on emotions but on concrete facts that are visible to the Egyptian and Sudanese people.

Review Relations With Sidqi

NC1002212692 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1949 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Cairo, 10 Feb (MENA)—This evening, Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi received Major General al-Zubayr Muhammad Salih, deputy chairman of the Sudanese Revolution Command Council, currently visiting Cairo, and reviewed bilateral relations and ways to strengthen them.

Foreign Ministry Official Receives Sudanese

NC1002161492 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1409 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Cairo, 10 Feb (MENA)—Dr. Usamah al-Baz, first undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, met today with 'Ali Muhammad 'Uthman Yasin, first secretary of the Sudanese Foreign Ministry, currently visiting Cairo.

Yasin said the meeting was brotherly and marked by complete openness. He added that the talk revolved around issues concerning the two fraternal countries, and removing all impediments blocking the progress of our two peoples, who are as one.

He said that Dr. al-Baz spoke quite frankly and explained numerous issues concerning Sudan. He asserted that these talks will be a prelude to removing all obstacles between the Egyptian and Sudanese peoples.

The Sudanese official described the recent crisis between the two countries as more of an information crisis than a genuine one, adding: We have come to remove this misunderstanding.

He added: Actually, there are no problems. There is no problem over Hala'ib, and we reached an understanding on this issue. Sudan will never create a problem with Egypt over Hala'ib.

Minister Backs Claim to Disputed Area

NC0902094892 Paris AFP in English 0845 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] Cairo, Feb 9 (AFP)—Egypt has reaffirmed its claim to a disputed area of the border in the Red Sea after Sudan granted oil prospection and production rights there to a Canadian oil company.

"There can be no oil prospection without an agreement with Egypt in this matter," Oil and Mining Minister Hamdi 'Ali 'Abd-al-Wahhab al-Banbi said in a statement carried by the Sunday edition of the newspaper AL-AHRAM.

The Hala'ib border region belongs to Egypt, al-Banbi said.

Sudan said Friday it had "indisputable rights" to Hala'ib. Al-Banbi's statement came before a visit to Cairo by Sudanese Deputy Prime Minister Brigadier General al-Zubayr Muhammmad Salih.

Al-Banbi said Egypt had "for some time" made offers to prospect for oil near Hala'ib and in three other Red Sea areas and expects offers from oil companies by the end of September.

"The offer by Sudan of a concession for the prospection for oil in the Hala'ib zone is due to an erroneous Egyptian-Sudanese borderline on Sudanese maps," al-Banbi added.

International Petroleum Corporation (IPC) of Canada, which was given the rights by Sudan, has called on the governments in the two countries to settle the border dispute.

The prospection area covers about 17,000 square kilometers (6,550 square miles).

Hala'ib is located between the two countries' political border, which runs along the 22nd parallel, and an administrative boundary which juts out northeast.

Progress on Mediterranean 'Club' Proposal Noted

NC0702112792 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1109 GMT 6 Feb 92

[Text] Cairo, 6 Feb (MENA)—Most of the countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea have voiced support for President Husni Mubarak's proposal to establish a club for Mediterranean Sea nations, a proposal he made in his speech before the European Parliament.

In today's edition, AL-AHRAM AL-MASA'I says that Italy, Greece, and France have agreed to participate in this new club. Further negotiations should take place

with the remaining countries so the idea can be fully implemented. In addition, Egypt should look into the possibility of expanding the current tripartite dialogue between Egypt, Italy, and Greece to include the rest of the prospective member states. A meeting should be held in Cairo, followed by a declaration on the club.

AL-AHRAM AL-MASA'I says that the countries involved see the club as a link in the chain of Arab-European cooperation in light of current international changes and the approaching European unity.

The paper added that Egypt is currently carrying out extensive political activity on the official and parliamentary levels to make President Mubarak's proposal a reality. The paper has learned that some European officials have proposed that Israel be included in the club on both the official and parliamentary levels. Egypt made clear, however, that Israeli participation in this club depends on progress in the peace process and finding a solution to the Palestinian question.

Group Seeking To 'Undermine' Regime Uncovered

NC0902160092 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] Cairo, 9 Feb (MENA)—Egyptian security authorities recently uncovered a fundamentalist religious group which spread rumors and gathered distorted data on the internal situation in Egypt. The group supplied the data to various organizations and opposition papers abroad to undermine the regime in Egypt, create internal disturbances, and destabilize the country.

Interior Minister Muhammad 'Abd-al-Halim Musa declared that the members of this group are fundamentalist Egyptians whose tendencies are known. They used a computer company office in Heliopolis as a base and cover for their activity. An investigation revealed that the group members gathered data and stored it on computer discs to send to their leaders abroad. The authorities seized the incriminating discs and documents.

In remarks to journalists today following the opening of a modern prison wing in Turrah, the interior minister said three of the group leaders had been arrested and referred to the Supreme State Security prosecutor, who is currently interrogating them. Details about this group and its activities will be announced shortly. The security authorities have issued arrest warrants for the remaining members of the group, who are abroad.

The interior minister said this group was being financed from abroad. The leadership of the group set up offices in a number of states in the region, allocated funds for these offices, and defined their tasks.

The interior minister noted there is a close relationship between the members of this group, financial institutions in Egypt, some individuals with extremist religious tendencies, and the Muslim Brotherhood group.

The interior minister stressed that the authorities will continue their efforts to apprehend all elements which attempt to create disturbances and undermine law and order in Egypt.

Details on Fundamentalist Group

NC1102112492 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 7 Feb 92 p 1

[By Yusri Shabanah]

[Text] State security intelligence authorities have arrested the owners of the "Salsabil Computer Company" in Heliopolis on charges of gathering important strategic information, of monitoring extremely classified military targets, of observing the people's reaction to price hikes, and of studying the activities of the Islamic organizations opposed to the regime. The company owners used the computer center as a cover for their true activities.

Security authorities received a tip about the activities of company owners Hasan 'Izz-al-Din Yusuf and Muhammad Khayrat Sa'd Shatir, both of whom were engaged in gathering sensitive strategic data and monitoring military targets. Counselor 'Abd-al-Majid Mahmud, the attorney general of the Higher State Security Prosecution, issued an arrest warrant for the two men.

Intelligence officials raided the company and arrested the two owners, uncovering in the process several important reports on Egyptians' opinion toward the government, their opinion on price increases, and operations carried out by Islamic groups opposed to the government. The reports also contained information on visits by members of Islamic groups to East Asia, particularly Afghanistan, to receive weapons training. The reports were found in two boxes.

The security forces also seized two Mercedes Benz, license plate numbers 723975 and 739827, and a Peugeot, license number 170489. The company offices in Heliopolis were also sealed. Other intelligence officers searched the defendants' homes and found photocopies of the reports seized at the company offices.

Muslim Brotherhood Denies Involvement

NC1002163592 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Cairo, Feb 10 (AFP)—A senior official with the fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood on Monday rejected government accusations that it was linked to a plot against the government.

"The Muslim Brothers, who are more anxious than anyone for the stability of Egypt and the welfare of its citizens, adhere to legal means in their preaching and the defense of their right to undertake activities to realize their goals," brotherhood assistant general guide Ahmad al-Malat said in a press statement.

Interior Minister 'Abd-al-Halim Musa announced Sunday that Egyptian authorities had arrested three Muslim fundamentalists who had gathered intelligence on Egypt and had sought to destabilize the country.

Musa said the three—whom he did not identify—were part of a group linked to the Muslim Brotherhood, as well as to certain Islamic financial institutions, and that the group was collecting money to send to their leaders abroad.

Al-Malat stressed that the Brotherhood "has no connection to any Islamic financial body, nor with any foreign party."

Fundamentalist-Government Clashes Reported

NC0802084892 Beirut AL-DIYAR in Arabic 3 Feb 92 p 2

[By Kamal 'Adil in Cairo]

[Text] Armed confrontations between the Egyptian Armed Forces and fundamentalist groups in Asyut intensified last week, spreading to the Bani Suwayf Governorate. The interior minister, Maj. Gen. 'Abd-al-Halim Musa, warned that his ministry will deal firmly with any attempt to break the law. When Algeria made the headlines because of skirmishes between the National Liberation and Islamic Salvation Fronts, Asyut, in southern Egypt, was the scene of violent confrontations. Egyptian security forces deployed in Dayr Mawas village, a stronghold of the extremist Islamic al-Jihad Organization, where they arrested worshippers at the al-Shahid mosque. Security sources described the large-scale campaign of arrests as a precautionary measure aimed at preventing fundamentalist demonstrations protesting the death of a young Coptic man who had converted to Islam, but who was later killed under mysterious circumstances.

Fundamentalists view the events in Asyut as an attempt by the authorities to stop "gung ho" fundamentalists from celebrating the Algerian election results and increasing Islamic influence in Arab countries. The fundamentalist sources said that the security forces closed the mosque, put it under guard, and started a manhunt for four al-Jihad members who had disappeared.

Tension mounted in the Bani Suwayf city of Biba after fundamentalist groups demonstrated against the detention of fellow members despite court orders for their release. Fundamentalists in Cairo told AL-DIYAR that the Bani Suwayf incidents took place just days after the disappearance of an al-Jihad member serving a sentence of life with hard labor in Turah prison for the assassination of President Anwar al-Sadat. The prisoner, Fu'ad al-Dawalibi, is a leading al-Jihad figure and was a member of its Consultative Council in 1987. During the Asyut demonstrations, al-Jihad members threatened to take revenge if security officials harmed al-Dawalibi. Lawyer 'Ali Isma'il has asked the public attorney to investigate the political prisoner's disappearance.

Political sources in Cairo believe that the armed confrontations between fundamentalists and the security service will worsen in the next few weeks, following the boost in confidence and morale which the Algerian elections and Iranian-Sudanese rapprochement have given the fundamentalists, who want to control Egyptian streets.

The Egyptian Armed Forces' detention in Bani Suwayf of 45 members of the "New Al-Shawqiyun" group [al-shawqiyun al-judud], which broke away from al-Jihad, could further heighten tension. The New al-Shawqiyun is more extremist than al-Jihad and is one of its toughest rivals. Egyptian police have accused eight New al-Shawqiyun members of killing a surveying engineer and his assistant by mistake, thinking that they were undercover policemen. The police clampdown on the New al-Shawqiyun in Bani Suwayf, and the death of the group's leader in clashes in Kahk village last week, leaves al-Jihad the most powerful fundamentalist group in that city. This gives it more time to engage the police in clashes.

Bani Suwayf, near the birthplace of Dr. 'Umar 'Abd-al-Rahman, the al-Jihad mufti currently in the United States, is a fundamentalist stronghold. Al-Jihad groups based there are contesting the leadership of Asyut, which has had a monopoly on power since al-Jihad formed in 1979.

Egyptian security sources have noted broad measures to confront any fundamentalist attempt to benefit from the Algerian wind sweeping other Arab capitals. There are reports of security coordination between Cairo and Tunisia and Algeria. There are also reports that fundamentalists have taken their own precautions, anticipating a showdown like the one on 7 October 1981, the day after al-Sadat's assassination, when al-Jihad members tried but failed to control the streets of Suhaj, Asyut, and Qina.

Fundamentalists Reportedly Fire on Villagers

NC0802210192 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] MENA reported today that four residents in a village in al-Fayyum were wounded when fundamentalists opened fire on them yesterday.

Citing an Egyptian police source, MENA said members of the fundamentalist al-Shawqiyin group wanted to take vengeance on an inhabitant of (Sirru) village for testifying against a member of the group.

Columnist: Full Democracy 'Nothing To Fear'

NC0602120992 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 2 Feb 92 p 7

[From the "Egyptian Affairs" column by Dr. 'Izzat Saqr: "Half Democracy"]

[Text] Recent events in Algeria have caused concern in Egypt, where democracy's enemies are using these events to warn against applying democracy in full. They suggest that Egypt might fall into the hands of extremists who hide behind Islam's banner in any free election. Thus, their contempt for the thoughts of others finds them defending any rigged election. It is amazing that this logic appeals to some who believe a democratic solution is inevitable.

Extremist Islamic or non-Islamic ideas do not evolve or thrive except under democracy and autocracy, even if the autocrat is a Muslim. [sentence as published] Only full democracy can fight these destructive trends. The Islamic groups in Algeria did not gain power, because the system there was democratic and the elections were free. Free elections must be held in a real democratic atmosphere—enough to mobilize the silent majority which usually abstains from voting, making organized groups and blocs appear larger than they really are, particularly when these groups exploit religion and use mosques and places of worship as popular political rostrums, something which is not done by other political groups.

Democracy is not useful in doses. It should be complete and comprehensive in all its forms and mechanisms, and a truly democratic environment, including a free press and contacts with the masses, must precede free elections. The authorities should not monopolize television, radio, and the government press. Parties and others must have their own television stations to facilitate their contacts with the masses and make it easy for them to put forth their ideas. The minority who fail to vote, because they are not convinced their votes count, will thus be encouraged to do so. Then the extremists' true proportions will be revealed. There should be nothing to fear in giving the extremists freedom of contact, even television rights, as this will expose their crooked ideas, which can only be fought openly with other ideas.

Libya

Al-Bishari on UN Resolution, Arab-Israeli Talks

NC0802112992 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] Ibrahim al-Bishari, Libyan secretary of external liaison and international relations, has maintained that UN Security Council Resolution 731 is designed to blackmail Libya and undermine its sovereignty. He noted that this resolution is the prelude to other resolutions and attempts to secure UN Security Council cover for military action against Libya.

In an interview with AL-DIYAR, al-Bishari explained that Libya accepts the proposal to form a neutral international committee to investigate the U.S. and French aircraft incidents, because we are confident of our country's innocence. Al-Bishari emphasized that this situation is unlike that of Iraq and Kuwait. Libya has not attacked another country, has not occupied the territory of another country, and has not threatened international peace and security.

Al-Bishari said that Libya supports the position of the confrontation states—Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, and the Palestinians—in Arab-Israeli negotiations because these states understand the nature of the problem better than others. He proposed establishing an Arab fund to support reconstruction in Lebanon, affirming that Libya will be the first to participate in such a fund if it is established.

U.S. 'Preparing' for Economic, Military Blockade

PM0702165592 London AL-QUDS AL-'ARABI in Arabic 6 Feb 92 p 1

["United States Asks Al-Turabi To Mediate Settlement of Lockerbie Case"]

[Excerpt] London, AL-QUDS AL-'ARABI exclusive—Arab diplomatic sources are apprehensive about the escalatory tone used by the United States, Britain, and France against Libya in recent days. They have told AL-QUDS AL-'ARABI that the United States has actually begun preparing for an economic and military blockade against the Jamahiriyah and no longer cares about the Libyan authorities' "moderate" tone.

The sources say that Dr. Hasan al-Turabi [National Islamic Front secretary general], the renowned Sudanese figure, visited Libya last week, on a mediation mission on behalf of some U.S. circles, to persuade the Libyan Government to "cooperate" in connection with the investigations into the Pan Am airliner bombing over Lockerbie, Scotland. He met with Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and found him very "flexible," but when Dr. al-Turabi returned to Khartoum and met with U.S. Ambassador O'Neill [as published], and conveyed to him the results of his mediation and al-Qadhdhafi's willingness to cooperate with the United Nations in connection with the recent UN Security Council resolution, he found the United States noticeably cool on the entire mediation effort. The U.S. ambassador officially told him of a change in the U.S. position.

The same sources add that al-Turabi stressed to the U.S. ambassador that the case raised against Libya was a political one and that any action against Libya would not be in the interest of the United States.

The sources quote Dr. al-Turabi as saying that the Libyan officials, especially Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and Major 'Abd-al-Salam Jallud, appeared more inclined toward the Islamic line after the recent U.S. and European pressures on them.

It is worth noting that the United States, Britain, and France managed to get a UN Security Council resolution implicitly requesting that Libya hand over two Libyans

accused of complicity in the bombing of the airliner over Lockerbie. [passage omitted]

German Minister 'Strongly Opposes' Action

LD0702222192 Tripoli JANA in English 1751 GMT 7 Feb 92

[Text] Cairo, al-Nawwar [February] 7 (JANA)—Germany announced its opposition for any military action against Libya and that it believes in the need for arbitration in an international tribunal concerning the American-British accusations against two Libyan citizens accused with the bombings of the American airliner.

During his stay in Cairo yesterday, the German Minister of Defence Stoltenberg confirmed that his country strongly opposes any military action against Libya.

The German minister stated that the issue must be transferred to an international tribunal before which the two suspects could stand trial.

The German minister met during his visit to Cairo President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and he also conducted talks with his Egyptian counterpart General Muhammad Husayn Tantawi.

Lawyer Opposes Outside Judgment

LD0702201192 Tripoli JANA in English 1408 GMT 7 Feb 92

[Text] Cairo, al-Nawwar [February] 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—Ibrahim al-Ghweel [name as received] the lawyer appointed to defend the two Libyan nationals which America and Britain accuses of being involved in the downing of the American Pan Am airplane over Lockerbie in 1988 said that he would prevent any attempt to impose any judgement which is not pronounced by Libyans given that only it will ensure a just trial.

Al-Ghweel, in an interview with the Cairo based newspaper AL-SHA'B yesterday added that he was trying to counter, using all possible means, the relevant resolution based on American law itself. Mr. al-Ghweel also said that orders will be issued which would prevent any attempt to take those concerned out of the Great Jamahiriyah. He also expressed his opposition to the idea suggested by the two defendants saying that they were ready to surrender themselves. He also rejected the possibility that the Libyan authorities would surrender the nationals because Libyan law forbids this.

'Important Political Changes' Expected 'Soon'

PM0702165692 London SAWT AL-KUWAYT AL-DUWALI in Arabic 7 Feb 92 p 1

["Important Changes Expected In Libyan Leadership"]

[Text] Washington, SAWT AL-KUWAYT—Some Western political circles expect important political changes in Libya soon. SAWT AL-KUWAYT has learned from informed sources that an Arab capital has conveyed to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi the need for him to step down. They also said that al-Qadhdhafi is discussing with his closest aides and advisers several options to deal with these demands in the light of the crisis between certain European capitals and Libya over the Lockerbie case, which could lead to the removal of several prominent leaders and, first and foremost, Major 'Abd-al-Salam Jallud, whose removal the Western states consider an essential introduction to the expected political changes.

A prominent Libyan source told SAWT AL-KUWAYT that there are several formulas for resolving the crisis. The first formula proposes that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi hand over power to a three-man committee composed of his former colleagues in the Revolutionary Command Council, as long as in includes Major 'Abd-al-Mun'im al-Huni (resident in Egypt since 1975); and Majors Muhammad Najm and Mukhtar al-Qarawi, members of the Council who were removed from power in mid-seventies.

The second formula—on which Ahmad Qadhdhaf-al-Damm, coordinator of Libyan-Egyptian relations, is working—requires the restoration of the leadership of the Revolutionary Command Council under al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi and 'Abd-al-Mun'im al-Huni.

As for the third formula, it is the outcome of secret dialogues between the pillars of the regime and prominent oppositionists abroad. This formula proposes the formation of a higher state council. The civilian names cited include 'Izz-al-Din al-Ghadamsi, Libya's former ambassador to Austria; Mansur al-Kikhya, former foreign minister; Mahmud al-Maghribi, the revolution's first prime minister; and 'Abd-al-Hamid al-Bakkush, former Libyan prime minister during the monarchy. The Libyan sources said that none of these formulas specified what would happen to al-Qadhdhafi himself, with regard to his devoting his time to promoting his third theory or to leading the Armed Forces.

SAWT AL-KUWAYT has learned that Maj. 'Abd-al-Mun'im al-Huni, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, who met recently with al-Qadhdhafi in Cairo, officially asked al-Qadhdhafi to step down completely and asked that a constitutional conference be convened to examine Libya's political future.

Al-Qadhdhafi tends these days to favor Dr. Mahmud al-Maghribi, who was seen sitting next to al-Qadhdhafi when he met with Libyan tribal chiefs.

Sudan

'Unstable' Situation Reported in Major Cities

JN1002182592 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Huda al-Husayni report from London]

[Text] Sudanese sources in the British capital have stated that the situation in major Sudanese cities remains unstable and that demonstrations are being staged in the streets. Students decided to support the demonstrators. Before the expiration of the 48-hour deadline set by Khartoum University students for the university administration to readmit dismissed students and unlock the student union, the students decided today to hold a referendum in which they will decide whether to take exams on 15 February or boycott these exams.

A spokesman for the Khartoum University students said that the students will hold a peaceful rally tomorrow to proclaim their support for the Sudanese man in the street for rejecting the recent economic decisions that al-Bashir's government adopted and which led to unbearable price increases.

The students of Cairo University-Khartoum have been demonstrating over the past few days. An atmosphere fraught with tension prevails in Sudan in anticipation of tomorrow's march and whether the students of the two universities will meet for a mammoth demonstration.

Demonstrations continued until late last night as school students took to the streets and women joined in by staging demonstrations. It was noted that the government is facing these demonstrations with tear gas. It was also noted that members of the secret police are roaming the streets in large numbers.

It seems that al-Bashir's government is facing a dilemma. It hesitates in making decisions to confront these demonstrations with force and violence because this will lead to a disruption of security. It also hesitates to adopt the minimum counteroffensive because time is not on its side, particularly now that the prestige of the fundamentalist military government has begun to erode in spite of Dr. Hasan al-Turabi's attempts to salvage this prestige.

Equatoria Governor Reports Calm in Juba

EA1102061092 Omdurman National Unity Radio in Arabic 1315 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Major General Saturnino Harika, governor of the State of Equatoria, has confirmed the calm security situation in and around the town of Juba. Following his arrival in Khartoum yesterday to attend the governor's conference, his excellency said that the Armed Forces in collaboration with other regular forces were now working to clear the area of pockets of outlaws following the destruction of their camps to the east of the town of Juba.

Meanwhile, the governor met Engineer Muhammad 'Uthman Sa'id, deputy director of telecommunications for the southern states, and discussed with him the possibility of setting up a local television transmitting station in Juba.

2,000 Refugees Repatriated to Uganda

EA1102062092 Omdurman National Unity Radio in Arabic 1315 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Retired Brigadier 'Abd-al-Rahman Sirr al-Khatim, minister of state for refugee affairs, has said that 2,000 Ugandan refugees have been transported from Juba town to Kampala in Uganda. This was done in line with the voluntary return program for Ugandan refugees. He said that transportation was continuing for 5,000 more refugees. It was expected that the transportation operation would end by the middle of February.

The minister of state for refugee affairs said that talks between the refugee commission and the Eritrean authorities would resume in the third week of March this year to complete the final arrangements for the voluntary return of Eritrean refugees. His excellency attributed the delay in resuming the talks to the fact that the transportation of refugees was linked to development and rehabilitation in Eritrea.

His excellency announced that a delegation including representatives for refugees, displaced persons, and relief would leave the country in the next few days for Bangui in the Central African Republic to draw up preliminary arrangements for the repatriation of Sudanese present there.

Islamic Front Leader—'No Sign' of Dissent

PM0702153492 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 6 Feb 92 p5

[Telephone interview with Sudanese National Islamic Front Secretary General Dr. Hasan 'Abdallah al-Turabi in Khartoum by Mu'awiyah Yasin in London; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Yasin] Those opposed to the regime unanimously claim that, except for the support of the Islamic Movement, the regime is totally isolated at home. Do you alone believe that it will survive?

[Al-Turabi] There is no sign of the division at home that you talk about. The public support for the National Salvation Revolution is unprecedented in Sudan. Quiet dialogues are going on with the leaderships of the parties without any tension. A few have reservations but they are participating in the dialogues and not one has turned his back or chosen isolation. What happens abroad does not affect the base.

[Yasin] The opposition says that 99 percent of the Sudanese people are fed up with the regime. The opposition abroad surely speaks for its ranks at home.

[Al-Turabi] Those who went abroad to oppose chose to leave the national arena and persisted in their disputes which had corrupted Sudan. They did that to profit from the campaign launched against Sudan and to betray their homeland in the interest of designs they do not even control. When they went abroad we knew in advance

that they would achieve nothing other than the current disagreement among themselves. [passage omitted]

[Yasin] It has been claimed that a group of zealous extremist youths around you are the ones who curtail your tendency to kindness and openness to others.

[Al-Turabi] Judgments about extremism are a relative thing depending on who makes the judgment. People who are indifferent and averse to Islam see any Islamic commitment as extremism. By these standards even the masses in the Islamic countries have been regarded as extremist.

[Yasin] Perhaps that extremism was reflected in the welcome accorded to some groups regarded by other countries as terrorist. The United States says that it has warned you that Sudan might be added to the list of states which support terrorism. What is your view?

[Al-Turabi] The accusations have not, so far, reached that point. It has been said that we were exposing ourselves to that possibility because we have opened our gates to Arabs coming to our country, but that has not been officially conveyed to Sudan. As far as I know, no official message or notification has been sent to Sudan in this connection. [passage omitted]

[Yasin] The Algerian parliamentary experiment has been aborted and the Islamic movement has been prevented from assuming power. Does that scare you?

[Al-Turabi] Why should it scare us? Algeria's future is now clearer than before. Islam is Algeria's historic and popular destiny. It has expressed itself despite all the electoral and legal tricks, enticements to the voters, arrest of the elected leaders, and efforts to obstruct the election campaign. The superficial obstacles will certainly not stand in the way of that destiny. It will manifest itself sooner or later but we would have liked that to happen within a framework of tolerance that would enable it to occur gently and gradually.

[Yasin] You have just returned from Libya. Were the endless crises between Khartoum and Tripoli the cause of that visit?

[Al-Turabi] Not at all. I tried to hold contacts and discuss the question of resolving the crisis between Libya and the West. The West, however, seems to be taking a very hardline position and to have decided that the Lockerbie case would be used as a pretext. [passage omitted]

*Transport, Communications To Be Privatized

92P40113A London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 23 Jan 92 p 8

[Text] Sudan has resolved to sell its airline and telecommunications companies, as well as its shipping lines, to domestic and foreign investors as part of its efforts to reform the Sudanese economy.

Minister of Industry Taj al-Sir Mustafa, said that the World Bank had agreed to dispatch experts to assist in the sales operations to the private sector. He said that the sales are considered a part of the government's three-year reform program, which aims at revitalizing the economy through eliminating price supports, freeing prices, implementing monetary reforms, and privatization. Mustafa said that Sudan had concluded an agreement with the Korean conglomerate Daewoo for financing the construction of a spinning mill in eastern Sudan, for repairs to a tannery in central Sudan, and for the renovation of the Friendship Palace Hotel in Khartoum. He said that a joint-venture company would be established by the beginning of March.

A delegation from the International Monetary Fund [IMF] has been visiting Sudan since last Thursday to check on the progress made in advancing reforms. The Sudan News Agency reported that the delegation had met with Lt. Gen. 'Umar al-Bashir, head of the National Salvation Revolutionary Command Council, and Finance Minister 'Abd-al-Rahim Hamdi. Bashir said that despite foreign political and economic pressures, he is determined to proceed with the reforms and to develop relations with the IMF. Hamdi said that the IMF delegation applauded the efforts that Sudan is making to reform its economy, and that it is prepared to support them.

It was the IMF which declared Sudan bankrupt in 1986, and opened up the possibility of Sudan's expulsion from IMF membership with its declaration in 1990 that Sudan was uncooperative.

RCC's al-Zubayr—Egypt Security Pact Not Needed

EA1002102092 Omdurman Sudan Broadcasting Service Network in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] Major General al-Zubayr Muhammad Salih, deputy chairman of the Revolution Command Council and of the Council of Ministers, has stressed that there is no threat to the security of Egypt from Sudan or vice versa. He said this in an interview for the Voice of the Arabs radio when asked whether an agreement would be signed with the Egyptian interior minister on the security of the two countries. He said: There is no security threat to Egypt from Sudan and no security threat to Sudan from Egypt nor indeed anything which would warrant the signing of such an agreement. Maj. Gen. al-Zubayr, who arrived in Cairo today, described Sudan's relations with African countries as active, excellent, vital, and conducive to the realization of common interests. He stressed the need to develop relations between the Arab states in particular as the Gulf crisis had cast its shadow over these relations. He expressed the hope that everyone would be conscious of the need to uphold joint Arab interests and would cooperate toward bringing them to fruition. He also stressed the need to support the relations between the Arab and Islamic states and the independent Islamic republics of the former Soviet Union with a view to promoting an Islamic nation with a grand mission. He

called for those republics to be given aid and assistance to enable them to stand on their own feet.

In an interview with Nile Valley radio, Maj. Gen. al-Zubayr said that cooperation between Sudan and Egypt aimed at achieving peaceful objectives serving the interests of the two peoples, adding that if that cooperation were entrenched and guaranteed in the form of protocols, it would help to achieve joint aims and fulfill the needs of the two countries. Maj. Gen. al-Zubayr said that during his visit to Cairo everything conducive to enhancing the relations between the two countries would be discussed with total seriousness and objectivity. He said the invitation extended to him by the Egyptian Presidency indicated the desire to resolve any confusion or doubts raised by those interested in muddying Sudanese-Egyptian relations.

Al-Bashir Phones Libya's al-Qadhdhafi 8 Feb

EA0902195092 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Feb (SUNA)—Chairman of the Revolution Command Council (RCC) Gen. 'Umar al-Bashir made a telephone call Saturday [8 February] with his Libyan counterpart Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The two presidents discussed the bilateral relations and means of boosting them in addition to the current Arab and international situations.

Libyan Consulate in Darfur Approved

EA0902220092 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Feb (SUNA)—The Council of Ministers Sunday [9 February] approved opening of a consulate for the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah in Fashir Province, Darfur State. The decision was made at the recommendations of the foreign minister of strengthening the process of integration between the two countries and easing the movement of people and border trade.

Iraqi People's Delegation Begins Visit

EA1002213692 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Feb (SUNA)—A delegation of the people who are staging a sit-in and a hunger strike in Iraq in protest of the economic siege imposed on the country arrived at Khartoum Saturday [8 February] night in the context of a tour for a number of Arab countries. During the tour the delegation will organise a sit-in protest and hunger strike camps as well as explain the dimensions of the unjust economic siege imposed on the Iraqi people. The delegation will also meet the popular organisation and trade unions and trade associations to explain the magnitude of the American aggression and the economic sanction against Iraq. The delegation have organised sit-in and hunger strike protest in Jordan and Yemen.

*Public Behavior Rules Announced

92P40113B London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 15 Jan 92 p 6

[Text] The governor of Eastern State in Sudan has issued a law governing public behavior, which stipulates that women in the state wear Islamic garb in the streets and public places, forbids them to sell anything in any place after sunset, and orders punishment for the practice of any rites not prescribed by the religion. It also prohibits men from working as hairdressers for women and it orders the closure of commercial shops in the marketplaces during established times for prayer. Furthermore, it prohibits the use of loudspeakers and the playing of "corrupt" songs.

Turkish Paper HURRIYET Interviews Saddam

NC1002124492 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 9 Feb 92 p 17

[First of an unspecified number of installments of report on interview with President Saddam Husayn by HURRIYET columnist Lutfi Akdogan in Baghdad on 26 January]

[Excerpt] [introductory passage omitted] I met Saddam Husayn on the morning of 26 January. He shook my hand warmly.... We talked about the past for a few minutes and then posed for photographers. Later we were alone.

I was ready to be aggressive, to raise my voice and ask: What is all this fighting for? What is the reason for this disaster? Why the destruction and bloody struggle?.... Instead I asked: "Mr. President, 33 countries formed an alliance against you... moving on you with their artillery, guns, military troops, and the most modern technology.... Did you not think that a country like Iraq would be unable to resist all this?"

Saddam Husayn replied: "Of course we did. We knew what would happen... that the U.S. President and the other heads of state would not push the matter to that point.... An agreement was to be reached at the last moment. We would withdraw from Kuwait once the influential countries accepted and recognized our just cause."

I asked Saddam Husayn whether he "held contacts with the other heads of state on the matter." He replied: "We were in touch every day.... We were in daily contact with Mitterrand and Gorbachev from whom we received good news. We did not think anyone would go along with scenarios the United States was preparing. We expected reconciliation up to the last moment."

"What happened then?

"What did they want? They said 'withdraw from Kuwait.' We said: Come and move us out of Kuwait. But they did not."

"Where did they go?"

"They came to Baghdad, not to Kuwait. Women, children, and the elderly were in the city at that time... while I was waiting for them in Kuwait along with my staff officers and armed forces. But they preferred to run after the young and the old."

His mistakes and our discussion of the war created a serious atmosphere. As if becoming aware of this, Saddam Husayn tried to change the subject, asking: "How are you? How are our friends in Turkey? Are they in good health? How is the weather there? I believe Turkey has a severe winter... We are watching the television reports..."

"Yes Mr. President,... it really is very cold this winter...."

Saddam Husayn laughed, saying: "Good, good... then we shall have more water...."

I had an opportunity so I asked: "Mr. President, are you raising this issue so often because you have a water shortage problem? It is as if there were an effort to create the impression that Turkey is trying to threaten Iraq on waters.... As far as waters are concerned, Turkey has no plans against Iraq or against any of its other neighbors.... Whatever the conditions, you will always have water. Water supply is a humanitarian issue. The Turks believe that building fountains on every corner and dispensing water near the mosques is a good deed. The Turks build fountains to provide the people with water as a form of worship. It is as sacred as constructing mosques. Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel said on television a few days ago that 'we do not plan to leave any of our neighbors without water.' He also joked, saying: 'Are we to put the water in our pockets?' So let us not talk about the water problem anymore...."

Saddam Husayn smiled and said: "There is no water problem between Iraq and Turkey, but there are those who play with the taps from time to time.... I must tell you: We have not had a problem with Turkey, in the past or in the present, and we will not have one in the future. We have lived together for many centuries and we shall continue to do so. The Turkish people cannot pick up their suitcases and go wherever they like. They have no place to go. The same applies to us. We have no place to go. Our peoples have common interests, as do our states. We owe each other everything. We need you and you need us. This cannot be denied. Neither I nor my fellow countrymen can deny it. Turkey is Iraq's door to the West. We get water, vegetables, indeed everything else from Turkey, including the money earned by Iraq...."

"Did you say money?"

"Yes, but we have not been able to get the returns on the oil sold through the pipeline between Iraq and Turkey...."

Saddam Husayn laughed, saying: "You see, Turkey controls our money and our oil...."

The Karkuk-Iskenderun oil pipeline was one of the interview's main subjects. Saddam Husayn complained about the charge Turkey has suggested for pumping oil from Karkuk to Iskenderun.... I said: "Mr. President, I met Turkish Foreign Ministry officials before arriving in Baghdad and asked them when the oil pipeline would be opened.... They gave me detailed information, but I am concerned about one point.... Finding the charge asked by Turkey too high, your technicians threatened to 'close down the oil pipeline and channel Iraq's oil to al-Bakr port.' Mr. President, please, never threaten us...."

Saddam Husayn laughed, saying: "Threats, threats, and threats... there should be none between two friendly countries...."

"Mr. President, this was just a joke..."

He replied: "I understand, I was also joking...nevertheless I wish to explain: The charge being asked for transporting oil through the pipeline is so exorbitant that we cannot sell oil through Turkey. But do not worry, a reasonable solution will be found."

I responded, saying: "Yes, Mr. President, I know the charge is high, but rest assured we will establish a reasonable charge according to international prices...of that I have no doubt...."

Saddam Husayn replied: "We can do business if the charge is reasonable."

I said: "Can I take this as a categorical promise?"

He responded by saying: "Yes you can."

We laughed again... before I continued: "That is to say, there will be no more threats...."

Saddam Husayn replied: "No, no more threats...none at all...."

Culture Minister Notes Bush's 'Hysteria'

JN1002191592 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1450 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 10 Feb (INA)—The 10-day activities of the Third Arab Theater Festival began at the National Theater today under the slogan "The Arab Theater: A Canopy for Solidarity and a Home for Creativity."

Addressing the inaugural ceremony, Hamid Yusuf Hammadi, minister of culture and information, welcomed the participants at the festival in Saddam's Arab Baghdad, the symbol of Arab awakening which the U.S.-Atlantic-Zionist coalition states tried to destroy a year ago.

The culture and information minister said: When we say an awakening we mean it, because in their brutal aggression, the criminals did not spare any utility, starting with industry and agriculture, and ending with roads, bridges, communications, museums, culture buildings, radio and television transmission centers, and educational institutions. Yes, the aggression was aimed against all symbols of awakening in this patient homeland, which said "no" through its glorious leader Saddam Husayn, may God preserve him, to attempts at U.S. hegemony over our Arab homeland, and "no" to the continued looting of its resources and persistence in dividing it into small states and shaykhdoms. [passage omitted]

The culture and information minister affirmed that the persistence of the colonialists and their partners in crime against the Arab nation's awakening and masses is doomed to failure. He affirmed that the history of nations and peoples asserts for us the fact that lively nations, regardless of the colonialists' brutality and criminal methods, must triumph, and that the fate of the colonialists, regardless of their form, is the inevitable withdrawal from every inch of the homeland. People will never lay down their arms or surrender to crime irrespective of its ugliness, he affirmed. [passage omitted]

He said: Although more than 80,000 tonnes of bombs have been thrown on your great Iraq, the U.S.-Zionist alliance continues its aggression in various forms ranging from the continued unjust economic blockade to an open plotting and daily provocations against Iraq.

He added: Now in particular, the hysteria of Bush and his supporters and partners in crime against Iraq is escalating. They have not been satisfied with all the ruin and destruction that have been inflicted on this patient country for no reason other than that the people of Iraq refused to yield and submit, and vigorously launched its counteroffensive in the field of reconstructing what the aggression destroyed. Iraq's success in this field has astonished the major criminals and put their henchmen in the region in a state of panic again from a strong and developed Iraq.

Theater troupes from Jordan, Palestine, Yemen, Sudan, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, France, as well as Iraq are taking part in the activities of the festival. The troupes will present dramatic performances on the stages of Baghdad during the festival days.

Iranian 'Cease-Fire Violations' Protested to UN

JN0702150492 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1310 GMT 7 Feb 92

[Text] New York, 7 Feb (INA)—Iraq has sent a protest note to UN Secretary General Butrus Ghali over Iranian cease-fire violations.

The note, delivered by Iraq's permanent UN representative 'Abd-al-Amir al-Anbari, said that, along with previous Iranian cease-fire violations, the transgressions confirm the Iranian Government's deliberate intent to infringe upon Iraq's sovereignty and security. They also provide evidence of Iran's bad faith regarding the establishment of true peace.

The Iraqi Government holds the Iranian Government fully responsible for the negative consequences for Iraq caused by the violations, and asks the UN chief to take whatever measures called for by UN rules to ensure their cessation and nonrepetition in the interest of regional peace and security.

On 22 January, an Iranian plane overflew Iraqi border posts in the central sector within the buffer zone, and on 25 January an Iranian boat opened fire on Iraqi units in the southern sector inside Iraqi territory, the note added.

On 26 January, a military vehicle carrying eight personnel fired 10 times in the direction of Iraqi units in the southern sector, and then retreated back into Iranian territory. On 27 January, another vehicle crossed the border in the same area and fired on Iraqi units.

On 30 January, an Iranian trailer carrying three armed personnel was seen heading toward the Iranian post across from Iraqi units in the southern sector within the buffer zone.

On 31 January, an Iranian helicopter landed east of Naft Khaneh. On 1 February, an Iranian transport plane was seen flying in an area 3 km from the international frontier line in the central sector. On 2 February, the Iranians fired an 81-mm mortar bomb in the direction of the Muhammad al-Qasim post in the central sector, and on the same day, four Iranians crossed into the buffer zone in the southern sector and inquired about the number of personnel manning the post, the place where Iraqi units are stationed, and about any artillery support.

On 3 February, the Iranian side set up a medium PKC [as received] machine gun, and an RPG-7 launcher and an Iranian flag within the buffer zone in the southern sector.

On 4 February, a Chinook helicopter was seen flying over Shalamcheh, and then flew back into Iranian territory to the north of al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr].

Official Said To Propose Smuggling Jets to Iran

NC0502123492 (Clandestine) Voice of the Kurdistan Revolution Radio in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Feb 92

[Text] An Iraqi official has offered Iraq's remaining warplanes to smugglers operating between Iraq and Iran, to smuggle to Iran for $1 billion. [sentence as heard]

The opposition newspaper SAWT AL-SHA'B confirmed that the Iraqi official has contacted merchants, through intermediaries, asking them to arrange a package deal involving engines and other spare parts for MiG's, Sukhoys, and Mirages belonging to the Iraqi Air Force. The paper said the intermediaries told the merchants they would send the consignments to (Arshalus) on the Kurdish front, where they could smuggle the consignment to Iran.

Opposition Figure Stresses Unity of Factions

NC1002200992 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Kurdistan in Arabic 1610 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] According to the 5 February edition of the newspaper SAWT AL-KUWAYT, Sa'd Salih Jabr, chairman of the opposition Free Iraqi Council, has stressed that the atmosphere in which the Iraqi opposition factions are currently meeting is characterized by a spirit of responsibility, and determination to overthrow Saddam Husayn's regime and save the Iraqi people from him.

Jabr told SAWT AL-KUWAYT that the council is continuing its contacts with Iraqi and regional parties to mobilize efforts to overthrow the regime and establish a constitutional regime in its place. He added that the temporary differences within the ranks of the council will not prevent it from continuing its work to achieve the aims of the Iraqi people and opposition.

The Free Iraqi Council will hold its second conference in London on Friday. It invited all Iraqi activists to attend the meeting and to deliver speeches. Jabr said the conference will provide an opportunity to stress the importance of rising to the level of the catastrophe facing the Iraqi people as a result of the continuation of the bloody dictatorship. It will also be an opportunity to stress the need to rise above personnel quarrels, not only on the level of the council but on the level of all political forces opposed to the regime.

Jabr explained that Saddam Husayn is betting on the division of the opposition and on weakening it from within by sowing the seeds of fighting and discord. We must prevent him from doing so.

Opposition To Hold U.S. Meeting 14 Feb

NC0702160992 (Clandestine) Voice of the Iraqi People in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Feb 92

[Text] An important meeting to be attended by key figures in the Iraqi opposition parties and individuals will be held in Washington on 14 February at the invitation of the Iraqi Independent Grouping [IIG] in America and Canada. The meeting will discuss the future of the Iraqi regime and work to overthrow the defeated tyrant's government.

Dr. 'Abbas Mahdi, IIG secretary general and professor at the University of Minnesota, has told the Voice of the Iraqi People that the meeting will adopt practical resolutions which will speed up ending the Iraqi people's ordeal. He said the grouping will suggest to the conferees that a higher committee comprised of independent Iraqi experts, supervised and assisted by another expanded committee of party members and individuals, be set up to support the Iraqi people.

The invitation already has been accepted by the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq, the Islamic Call party, the Arab Democrats and Nationalists Federation, the National Reform Movement, the Free Iraqi Council, the National Reconciliation Movement, the Iraqi leftists, the National Turkman Party, the Ba'th Party, the Mesopotamia Party, and the Kurdish Front, in addition to a large number of individuals residing in America, Canada, and Europe.

Our radio has learned that major U.S. media will cover this important meeting.

Leaders of Kurdish Factions Hold Talks

NC0502133292 (Clandestine) Voice of the Kurdistan Revolution Radio in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Feb 92

[Text] An expanded meeting was held yesterday, Monday, 3 February, in the headquarters of the second branch of our party, the People's Democratic Party of Kurdistan [PDPK], between delegations from the Syrian Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] and the PDPK. The PDPK delegation was led by Secretary General Sami 'Abd-al-Rahman.

At the outset of the meeting, the PDPK secretary general welcomed the [words indistinct], and spoke about the situation in Iraqi Kurdistan, the Kurdish people's uprising, and the achievements of our Kurdish people [word indistinct] Iraq's Saddam.

He then discussed relations between the PDPK and the KDP in Syria and ways to develop them.

The members of the visiting delegation then spoke about the condition of Syrian Kurds.

The two sides agreed to keep in touch until the convocation of the long-awaited conference. They underlined that a victory for the people of our Iraqi Kurdistan is a victory for all the sons of Kurdistan.

At the meeting's conclusion, the two sides agreed that serious and constant action was needed in order to hold the Kurdistan conference. The conference, they said, will serve as a way to cement relations and maintain contacts among Kurdish parties and individuals in view of their significance for our Kurdish people, now and in the future phases of our struggle.

Likud Central Committee Session Opens

TA1002164192 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] The Likud Central Committee session began a short time ago at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv. Opening the session, Central Committee Chairman Ari'el Sharon announced there would be an open ballot on the Likud's constitution, while a secret ballot would be used for the vote on the two methods proposed for the election of Knesset candidates.

Our correspondents Shlomo Raz, Razi Barqay, and Yo'el Nir report that some 1,500 delegates, out of the 3,500 members of the Central Committee, are in the auditorium. The organizers claim the low attendance is due to the bad weather.

Our correspondents report that the position of Levi's camp concerning the draft constitution remains unclear at this point. The draft proposes adopting Herut's constitution as the Likud's temporary constitution.

There are two proposals for the election of the Knesset candidates: Electing a 50-man panel, out of which the first 15 would be ranked; or electing four seven-man groups, out of which the candidates would be chosen. Ari'el Sharon said that the latter method would necessitate 21 hours of balloting, while the former would necessitate no more than six hours.

We repeat: The Central Committee is now in session. Its opening was delayed by almost two hours due to intermittent discussions behind the scenes, which failed to produce an agreement.

'Show of Strength' for Levi

TA1102060492 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 0500 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Now to the Likud Central Committee meeting and the surprise decision to approve the system of panels for electing its Knesset list: By a large majority, the committee members voted for the panel arrangement, which was not supported by Ari'el Sharon, the party chairman, nor by Moshe Arens, No. 2 in the camp of Prime Minister Shamir. Le'a Zinder sent us this report:

Well, it was a rather surprise decision: It was 56 percent in favor of the method of voting supported by David Levi and Moshe Nisim, 44 percent against. It is, therefore, an important show of strength for Levi, in advance of his upcoming contest against Shamir and Sharon for the No. 1 spot in the Likud.

What last night's vote means to the Likud is this: On 27 February, the Central Committee convenes to elect a panel of 50 candidates for the Knesset—this, out of a crowded field of 200 contenders. A few days after that, they will reconvene to rank the candidates on the list. They will do so by voting in four successive rounds of seven. It will be a long tedious process that will take the Likud probably 26 hours to complete, but—and this is why Levi and Nisim insisted on it—this method will favor minority factions in the party. If, say, by the third or fourth round it becomes clear that not enough Levi supporters or not enough Liberals have been elected, this can then be corrected.

With that issue out of the way, it looks as if the next potentially explosive subject in the Likud is Yitzhaq Moda'i. Moda'i, who left the Likud to set up an independent party on the eve of the formation of the present government and then negotiated his way back into the position of finance minister, is now trying to return to the Likud. Last night, Ari'el Sharon mentioned to the Central Committee that he will be calling on Moda'i to come back. This remark was greeted by catcalls and boos from committee members.

Prime Minister Shamir himself, interviewed afterwards, said he has not decided yet whether he will support Moda'i's reentry into the Likud. There are reports that David Levi and Moda'i will be allies if Moda'i does indeed come back. It is not known at this stage why Sharon, reportedly against Shamir's express wishes, decided to float that balloon last night.

Shamir Aides Downplay Levi Candidacy

TA0902055392 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0500 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's associates have shrugged off Minister David Levi's announcement last night that he intends to run for the leadership of the Likud. The associates told our party affairs correspondent Shlomo Raz that notwithstanding this development, Mr. Shamir has no intention of holding internal rallies to improve his odds because he considers himself to be above the camps in the Likud.

Ministers Arens, Levi, Nisim, and Sharon will meet again today in a bid to reach an agreement on the ranking of the candidates in the Knesset list and to decide on the Likud constitution.

Minister Explains 'Attack' on Baker

TA1102061592 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 0500 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] There is no confirmation at this point that Cabinet Minister Ehud Olmert was speaking for, or at the initiative, of Prime Minister Shamir, when Olmert leveled a sharp attack yesterday against U.S. Secretary of State James Baker. Olmert also said he was pessimistic over Israel's chances to receive the American loan guarantees for immigrant absorption requested by Israel. The Health Ministry usually expresses the point of view of the prime minister.

Reporter David Ze'ev asked Minister Olmert what, or who, prompted him to level his criticism at the American secretary.

[Begin recording] [Olmert] Well, I was originally optimistic when I first heard the proposition by Secretary Baker. Since then, I believe that there is a certain

setback, as I understand the latest discussions between Secretary Baker and Ambassador Shoval. Therefore, I am a little less optimistic about the chances to ultimately achieve an agreement.

[Ze'ev] What exactly is it that concerns you?

[Olmert] The general attitude of the secretary and the attempt to emphasize more the negative aspects than the positive efforts that were originally made by both sides.

[Ze'ev] What exactly did he say in that meeting that makes you come to this conclusion?

[Olmert] I do not want to go into details. I think that the fact that he raised fungibility now and the fact that he repeated the long-standing American policy towards the territories in the context of the present discussions—the whole general attitude was not the kind of positive approach that I would expect from the secretary in order to encourage an agreement on this issue.

[Ze'ev] But you think there is room for something for Israel to do here, in terms of some cutback in some way?

[Olmert] There can be some things done, but it must be done within the general understanding that we will not be able to do something opposite to the very fundamental interests and principles of our policy.

[Ze'ev] Therefore, you think Israel will not get the guarantees?

[Olmert] I do not know, but I feel that the general attitude of the secretary is not positive as I would expect it to be. [end recording]

Foreign Ministry Complains to Egypt Over Arrest

TA1102053292 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 0500 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Israel has complained to Egypt because Jerusalem did not receive information about the investigation of the two Israeli- Arabs arrested in Egypt.

The deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Egypt desk, David Sultan, spoke by telephone to the Egyptian ambassador to Israel, Muhammad Basyuni, and demanded information from him on the affair.

The ambassador said he knows about the matter, and he was asked to check with Cairo if the two are actually suspected of spying for Israel.

Netanyahu Not 'Avid Supporter' of Camp David

TA1102103792 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Feb 92 p A2

[Report by Shahar Ilan]

[Excerpts] The National Religious Party [NRP] parliamentary faction, which convened yesterday at Jerusalem's Ramada Renaissance Hotel to discuss autonomy, failed to reach any resolutions on the issue. Knesset Member Hanan Porat proposed voicing support for the annexation of the territories while giving the Palestinians only municipal rights.

In contrast to the other parties, which are currently busy with electing Knesset candidates, the NRP is spending many hours on ideological debates as a result of Porat's threat to withdraw from the NRP Knesset list if the party does not resolve to oppose autonomy and out of the fear that religious voters might back the right-wing nonreligious parties or that settlers might set up a new religious party. [passage omitted]

Deputy Minister Binyamin Netanyahu was invited to address the faction. He presented a very right-wing line, saying that he is not an avid supporter of Camp David-style autonomy which, in his view, is very broad. He quoted Prime Minister Shamir as saying that not every letter in the Camp David accords is sacrosanct. Netanyahu said that in his view, too, we should not talk about autonomy but about four regional cantons with dense Arab populations—Janin, Nabulus, Hebron, and Qalqilyah—which would be under Israeli sovereignty.

In Netanyahu's view, Israel's information campaign in the United States should stress that Jordan is a Palestinian state. He said that the Foreign Ministry has not allowed him to focus on this line. Netanyahu warned the NRP members that if they radicalize their positions to reflect that of the right-wing parties, they will push the Likud into a unity government after the elections. He said that such a government is very possible, and "there is already talk about it." [passage omitted]

Court Rejects Vanunu Appeal for New Hearing

TA1102113392 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1100 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] The Supreme Court has rejected an appeal for another hearing on Mordekhay Vanunu's conviction on the charge of aggravated espionage and treason.

The decision was made approximately two months ago, but was only released for publication now. Judge Menahem Elon, vice president of the Supreme Court, enumerated several reasons for the appeal's rejection; these, however, were censored.

Our correspondent Mira 'Amsalem reports that all that can be made public is the fact that Mordekhay Vanunu's claim that he did not intend to harm the country's security and help the enemy in its war against Israel was incompatible with the rulings and conclusions of the court that convicted him.

IDF Kills Three 'Terrorists' in South Lebanon

TA0802123092 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1200 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] Three terrorists were killed this morning in a clash with the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] in the eastern sector

of the security zone in south Lebanon. Our army affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that an IDF patrol on a routine operation detected the gang and killed them in an exchange of fire. Two soldiers were very slightly hurt. The IDF is searching the area.

The UN Interim Forces in Lebanon command told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that the IDF and SLA [South Lebanese Army] have been shelling the villages of Shaqra and Bra'shit north of the security zone since morning.

Settlers Resolution Lists Conditions for Talks

TA0702124692 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Feb 92 p A6

[Report by Nadav Shragay]

[Excerpt] The Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip passed a resolution yesterday stating that it regards the autonomy plan as a threat to Israel's existence. At the same time, the resolution notes several points it considers central and conditional for the continuation of the negotiations.

The resolution constitutes a compromise between the hard-liners, who favor a head-on confrontation with autonomy and the processes leading to it, and those siding with the line largely upheld by local council heads from the Likud, such as Ron Nahman of Ari'el, according to which there is a need for "a dialogue with the government in an attempt to minimize as much as possible the damage autonomy will cause if it is implemented in the territories."

The following are some of the conditions the council set for the continuation of the negotiations:

—The first step, which should be taken immediately: Applying Israeli sovereignty over Jewish settlements and their territories.

—The continuation of construction and development, including setting up new settlements.

—The continued, unrestricted military control over Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. A propaganda leaflet on this issue will be distributed among Jewish settlers in the territories. It will stress the "threats to the Jewish population entailed in an IDF [Israel Defense Forces] pullout from urban centers and secondary roads."

—The termination of terror and the intifadah. [passage omitted]

First Bombing of Kibbutz Since Start of Unrest

TA0902181992 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1705 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Excerpt] Two Israeli civilians and two soldiers have been injured in terrorist acts in the Gaza Strip and the southern Hebron hills over the past 24 hours. Two bombs exploded at intervals in Kibbutz Netzarim in the Gaza Strip in one of these incidents. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports:

This is the first time since the start of the intifadah that terrorists have managed to plant bombs in a Jewish place, wounding civilians and soldiers. At nearly 1000 this morning, a bomb exploded inside the tomato packing house of Kibbutz Netzarim in the center of the Gaza Strip. Hila Halevi, a resident of Kibbutz Be'erot Yitzhaq, who is on a year's national service in Netzarim, was badly wounded in one of her legs as a result and flown by a military helicopter to Soroka Hospital.

A large Army presence arrived at the kibbutz and combed the area. Another bomb exploded near the packing house in the course of the searches, this time critically wounding an IDF [Israel Defense Forces] officer and slightly wounding an IDF scout. These two were transferred to the Soroka Hospital too. [passage omitted]

Brother of Advisory Delegation Member Killed

TA0802193392 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1800 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Excerpt] In Gaza, a 21-year-old car dealer has been murdered. His body was found this morning. A Qol Yisra'el reporter says that the man was kidnapped and murdered last night and is the brother of a member of the Palestinian advisory delegation to the bilateral talks in Washington. However, Gaza residents told the Qol Yisra'el reporter the murder had no connection with the brother being a member of the advisory delegation. [passage omitted]

Danish Foreign Minister Holds Talks

Meets Arens

TA0902202692 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 2000 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens conferred with his Danish counterpart, who is currently visiting Israel, and expressed Israel's concern about the supply of war materiel to countries hostile to Israel. Minister Arens surveyed for visiting Minister Knut Enggaard Israel's unique position in the Middle East and its security problems.

Confers With Shamir

TA1002120292 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1100 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Excerpt] Danish Defense Minister Knut Enggaard this morning conferred with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. They discussed the Middle East situation, and Shamir voiced concern about the influence of Iran in Muslim republics in what was the Soviet Union.

Afterwards, Enggaard said Denmark is completely innocent in the affair of the Danish ship which is carrying

Czechoslovak T-72 tanks to Syria. The freighter loaded the tanks at a Polish port, but ran aground in Danish waters. [passage omitted]

First Ambassador to Beijing Appointed

TA0902161092 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1500 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] The cabinet today appointed Dr. Ze'ev Sufot Israel's first ambassador to the PRC. Sufot is a veteran Foreign Ministry official who has served in a series of senior ministry appointments. Over the past two years he has been a special adviser to the representative of the Israel Academy of Sciences in Beijing.

This evening the Chinese charge d'affaires ad interim is holding a reception on the occasion of the opening of the Chinese Embassy in Israel.

India 'Very Interested' in Military Know-How

TA0902120092 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 9 Feb 92 p 8

[ITIM report]

[Text] Major General (Res.) Ya'aqov Lapidot, director general of the Police Affairs Ministry, says that India is very interested in Israeli assistance with antiterror activities and a reorganization of the Indian Army.

Lapidot, who has returned from an international police convention in India, said that the accumulated Israeli experience in these spheres is highly respected in India. "The success of the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] and the Israel Police antiterror activities, as well as the special antiterror squads, the intelligence activity, and the gathering of antiterror intelligence enjoy high esteem in India. The Indians would very much like to secure Israeli assistance and cooperation in these fields."

Lapidot further noted that the Indians would like to study Israel's military technologies, combat doctrines, and everything else related to the organization of a modern army. "India relies on the technologies, equipment, and military outlook of the dissolved Soviet empire. They are asking for assistance in a bid to make the obsolete Indian Army modern and well-organized. The State of Israel is definitely interested in assisting India in these spheres."

The Police Affairs Ministry director general further noted that the news about the establishment of diplomatic ties between Israel and India made a drastic change in the Indians' attitude to him. "The attitude, which was cool and distant at the beginning, changed dramatically. It became very warm and there were now personal talks, handshakes, and invitations to dinners," he related.

FRC, Hizballah Claim Attacks in 'Security Zone'

NC0802192992 Paris AFP in English 1855 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] Beirut, Feb 8 (AFP) - Two anti-Israeli groups claimed responsibility Saturday for separate attacks targeting Israeli soldiers and their proxy militia in Lebanon, which left at least four dead and two wounded.

The Fatah Revolutionary Council (FRC) said one of its units ambushed an Israeli patrol in southern Lebanon's "security zone," killing or wounding "more than 20" Israeli troops.

An Israeli Army spokesman in Jerusalem told AFP that the clash occurred in the central sector of Israel's self-declared "security zone" that runs along the Lebanese side of the international border.

He said three guerrillas were killed and two Israeli soldiers were slightly wounded in the incident, the first FRC operation in southern Lebanon for several months.

Independent security sources said one of the attackers was killed and another wounded. They said that one of the two Israeli soldiers hurt was in critical condition.

The commando and an Army patrol of some 20 soldiers traded rocket and automatic weapons fire for two hours, the sources said. The wounded soldiers were evacuated by helicopter to a hospital near Haifa in northern Israel.

Israeli artillery later fired around 100 shells at Shaqra and Bra'shit villages, the direction in which the guerrillas fled, security sources said.

A few hours later a South Lebanon Army (SLA) combatant was killed when he tried to defuse an explosive device in the village of Dibl in the central sector of the "security zone," regional security sources said.

The pro-Iranian Hizballah movement claimed responsibility for his death and said the fighter was killed when a remote controlled bomb exploded at the passage of an Israeli-trained and financed SLA patrol.

A bomb disposal expert was killed and there were "several" other casualties, Hizballah said in a statement released in Beirut.

Abu Nidal Group Condemns PLO

NC0902183392 Paris AFP in English 1757 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] Beirut, Feb 9 (AFP) - A radical Palestinian group opposed to the PLO said Sunday that three of its guerrillas were killed the previous day in an ambush against an Israeli patrol in south Lebanon.

The Fatah Revolutionary Council (FRC) of Abu Nidal in a statement from the Lebanese capital published photographs of the three Palestinians who died in the attack.

Two Israeli soldiers were hurt in the attack in Israel's self-declared "security zone" in southern Lebanon, Israeli authorities and independent sources said.

The FRC repeated its opposition to Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasir 'Arafat, who it said was like "the Israeli Jewish enemy." It vowed to fight for "all of Palestine, from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean."

The dead guerrillas were said to be aged between 18 and 25 and had been born in Palestinian refugee camps in Syria and Jordan.

The FRC, linked to Syria and Iran, for the first time in months Saturday claimed responsibility for an anti-Israeli-attack in south Lebanon.

Karami Views Washington Bilateral Negotiations

NC1002212992 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] In a statement following a two-and-a-half hour meeting of the troika this evening, Prime Minister 'Umar Karami stated that an evaluation was made of important issues, particularly the Damascus summit and the Vatican visit. They also reviewed local affairs. He affirmed that the three leaders have reached understanding on the issues and solutions. Regarding bilateral negotiations, Prime Minister Karami said:

[Begin Karami recording] There are no conditions; discussions and consultations are still taking place. Naturally, there is complete coordination with our Syrian brothers. Talks are also taking place with the Americans. We want these meetings to be fruitful. If the discussions continue to focus on the venue, date, and so forth, it will be a waste of time. As the U.S. letter of assurances indicated, we really want these meetings to lead to the unconditional implementation of UN Resolution 425. [end recording]

Regarding rumors of a cabinet change, Karami said that the life expectancy of governments in a democratic, parliamentary system—particularly the Lebanese system—is like that of flowers. But he added that the Chamber of Deputies is the one that decides whether the government should continue or resign. He said that talk about a cabinet change is just idle speculation.

Buwayz Seeks 'Concrete Progress'

NC1002192792 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Faris Buwayz said this evening: A mere meeting of the delegations to the peace talks is not the objective. The real objective is to achieve concrete progress. Therefore, we are examining whether this round of talks will make the required progress before its results are known. Buwayz was responding to a question on his consultations on the next stage of the bilateral talks in Washington with his Syrian counterpart, Faruq al-Shar', in Damascus Saturday. Buwayz said that the

next few days will allow us to assess the decision carefully, and to hold consultations with a number of Arab and international parties. The decision will be closely linked to the Lebanese Government's view of the possibility of achieving results in these meetings.

Our diplomatic correspondent has learned that Lebanon has informed the United States of its reservations regarding participation in the forthcoming Washington negotiations, and expressed the hope that Washington will exert pressure on Israel to avoid having the fourth round of the negotiations bogged down by the procedural matters that characterized the previous three rounds. Our correspondent has also learned that talks are taking place behind the scenes to ensure withdrawal from Jazzin.

Economic Minister on U.S. 'Promises'

NC0902154492 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1459 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Excerpts] Cairo, 9 Feb (MENA)—Lebanese Economic Minister Marwan Hamadah has stated that Lebanon welcomes the peace talks, especially as it has attended the first stages and participated on the basis of implementing UN Resolution 425, which stipulates Israel's withdrawal from all Lebanese territory.

In an exclusive interview with MENA, Hamadah said: In the letters exchanged with the United States before the start of the Madrid peace talks, Lebanon did not hide its reservations about participating in the multilateral talks. This is because Lebanon is not interested in negotiating economic, political, environmental, or water cooperation with an enemy occupying its territories while this occupation deprives the talks of any meaning, and particularly as Lebanon has no water or land to share. [passage omitted]

Replying to a question on whether Lebanon has received U.S. guarantees that it will pressure Israel to implement Resolution 425, Hamadah said: The word guarantees is not the right one to describe what we have received so far from the United States. The promises Lebanon has received remain dependent on at least the start of their implementation, but so far Lebanon has seen nothing positive. [passage omitted]

Minister Dib Discusses Boycott of Government

NC0802111792 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] Minister Roger Dib has described his boycott of the government as a political expression. He said the current government was not elected but came about through national accord. Some of the al-Ta'if accord clauses were satisfied by our joining the government.

In an interview on our "Saturday Salon" program, Dib stated that in the year 1992 there will be more focus on the peace conference.

Asked about prospects for a government made up of technocrats, Dib said: What is more important than technocrats is harmony and decisionmaking power and more concentration on the government's performance. What is needed is a harmonious, serious, and practical government with a strategy that is agreed upon.

Regarding contacts to end his boycott, Dib said: Chamber Speaker al-Husayni had asked Minister George Sa'adah to explore the matter, but nothing has happened. Prime Minister Karami expressed the wish that I rejoin the government, which I thank him for. Maintaining or ending the boycott is not the issue. What is more important is how we can serve the country, he concluded.

Armenian Deputy on Diplomatic Ties, Air Links

NC1002084292 Yerevan Radio Yerevan Network in Armenian 1500 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] In an interview with the AVANGARD paper in Beirut, Seyran Bagdasaryan, deputy of the Armenian Supreme Soviet, stated that Armenia will soon establish diplomatic ties with Lebanon. Bagdasaryan is in Beirut on a special mission from the Armenian president.

He said that flights between the two countries' capitals will resume at the end of May or the beginning of June.

In regaining its independence, Armenia has established a system of free republic and democratic [words indistinct], he said, adding that Armenia will hopefully take its place in the international economic structure quickly. Priority is being given to developing foreign trade and economic relations.

Bagdasaryan emphasized that despite the ongoing armed conflict with Azerbaijan, Armenia favors peaceful coexistence with its neighbor and wants to resolve the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict in a civilized and diplomatic fashion. One way to solve the problem would be the (?introduction) of international peacekeeping troops in Nagorno-Karabakh.

Seyran Bagdasaryan welcomed Turkey's decision to recognize Armenia's independence, stating that establishing diplomatic relations with Ankara is a matter of urgency. The deputy emphasized that the Armenians feel no hostility toward the Azerbaijanis and the Turks and said he was convinced Armenia would soon join the UN.

[Yerevan Radio Yerevan International Service in Armenian at 1930 GMT on 8 February reports that Seyran Bagdasaryan met Armenian community representatives and Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, extending Armenian Supreme Soviet Chairman Babken Araktsyan's invitation to visit Armenia.]

Hizballah Marks Anniversary of Iranian Revolution

NC1102090592 Ba'labakk Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic 0630 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Statement issued by the Hizballah Information Unit on the anniversary of the Islamic revolution in Iran, from al-Biqa' on 11 February]

[Text] To our people and brothers in this cherished area: Today marks the anniversary of the Islamic dawn, which followed a long period of suppression and separation. It dawned on us from the east to shed its light and brightness on the world. The anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran is the anniversary of the first Islamic republic in the world since the state of God's prophet, God's peace and blessings be upon him and his kin. This new republic has filled the hearts of the oppressed and enlightened their life through Imam Khomeyni, may he rest in peace.

We congratulate the heir of the age, the awaited iman, may God speed his return; and his deputy, our guardian Imam Khamene'i, may God protect him. We congratulate everyone on this occasion because this victory is a victory for every oppressed person in the world.

We also send our sincerest congratulations to our rebellious brothers in Algeria, our struggling brothers in usurped Palestine, and the Islamic Resistance in Lebanon and throughout the world. We beseech God to give our nation victory.

The celebrations and seminars scheduled to be held on this occasion have been hampered due to the storm that has hit the region. On this occasion, therefore, we ask God to help our afflicted people, have mercy on the victims of the storm, and help us aid and rescue the afflicted.

India

Further on Government Response to Kashmir Events

Kupwara, Srinagar Under Curfew

BK1002161692 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1530 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] The districts of Kupwara and some parts of Srinagar city has been placed under curfew from this evening in view of the plan of the so-called JKLF [Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front] to cross the Line of Control. The government has tightened security, and round-the-clock patrolling at vulnerable places has been stepped up.

The security forces shot dead a militant trying to cross the Line of Control in Kashmir valley today; another militant was arrested. A dispatch from our special correspondent, Rama Rao, from Srinagar, read in studios follows:

[Begin recording] [unidentified announcer] The plan of the so-called JKLF to cross the Line of Control from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir has not disturbed the stillness of the air in the valley. However, there is a little bit of tension in the villages along the Line of Control. Like in New Delhi, the authorities in Srinagar expect the Pakistani Government and its army to do what they have promised, to fulfill their obligations under international law. All the same, they are not leaving anything to chance. The Jammu and Kashmir governor, Mr. G.C. Saxena, told me that we are prepared for any eventuality. The authorities are taking abundant precaution to ensure that no innocent person gets hurt in the event of any trouble along the Line of Control. [end recording]

That was a dispatch from our correspondent Rama Rao in Srinagar.

Border Villages 'A Bit Tense'

BK1102075392 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0730 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, no extraordinary movement of the people has been noticed near the Line of Control so far. Intensive patrolling of the entire Line of Control on the India-Pakistan international border in the state is continuing. The security forces manning the frontline posts are on full alert to sort any attempt of intruders to cross the Line of Control. The situation in the villages along the line is generally peaceful although a bit tense in some areas.

Our correspondent reports that about 100 Pak militiamen were seen assembling at Chakoti about 5 km inside the Pak-occupied territory apparently to prevent any effort by the so-called JKLF [Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front] to cross over. An official spokesman said in Jammu that the governor, Mr. Girish Saxena, is constantly monitoring the situation and keeping the center informed.

No Possibility of War

BK1102004892 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0035 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] The union defense minister, Mr. Sharad Pawar, has ruled out the possibility of a war with Pakistan in view of the prevailing tension in the border areas. He, however, asserted that India is fully prepared to meet any eventuality. Mr. Pawar told news persons at Calcutta yesterday that the center has received the communique from the Pakistan prime minister, Mr. Nawaz Sharif, assuring that his government will take all steps to foil attempts of forces trying to cross the line of control.

Pakistan To Prohibit JKLF March

BK1102035192 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0245 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Pakistan has informed the permanent members of the UN Security Council that it will not allow JKLF [Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front] activists to cross the Line of Control in Kashmir today. This disclosure was made by the Pakistan minister of Kashmir Affairs, Sardar Mehtab Khan, while talking informally to newspersons in Islamabad yesterday.

AIR [All India Radio] correspondent, Suresh Chopra, says reports of clashes between the police and the JKLF workers have come in from several parts of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir resulting injuries to about 60 persons. About 120 arrests are reported to have been made. Several vehicles proposed to be used by the JKLF to proceed to the Line of Control have been impounded. An artificial landslide has been created to prevent vehicular movement. A bridge between Muzaffarabad and Kohala has been broken by the authorities to stop the JKLF mob coming from Pakistan.

Security Measures Taken

BK1102035292 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0245 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, the security forces have been ordered to deal firmly with any attempt to violate the Line of Control by the so-called JKLF Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front marchers today. Likely routes of infiltration have been sealed and selected areas along the Line of Control have already been mined. Curfew has been imposed in Kupwara District and some parts of Srinagar city to prevent any untoward incident.

The Jammu and Kashmir governor, Mr. G.C. Saxena, told AIR correspondent that those venturing the border violation would run the risk of serious consequences. He has appealed to the people of the state to remain and not to be provoked by rumors.

Our correspondent reports from Srinagar that the situation along the Line of Control and elsewhere in the Kashmir valley is generally peaceful. There are no reports of any visible movement of groups of people on the other side of the border. The governor told our

correspondent that the civil authorities and the security forces along the line of control are not depending much on Pakistan's reported decision to prevent the so-called march. They are prepared to face any eventuality, particularly in any slippage from the other side. He said necessary security arrangements have been made. A bundh [blockade] in precaution is however being exercised to ensure that no innocent person on our side, particulary in the interior villages get hurt in the event of any misadventure by the so-called JKLF.

No 3d-Party Mediation Planned

BK1002153292 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1456 GMT 10 Feb 92

["Answers given by spokesman to supplementaries on his response to a question on call by India for UN help in connection with Kashmir issue: Dated 7-2-92"]

[Text] Responding to questions whether India is going to Security Council in connection with JKLF [Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front] call to cross Line of Control, spokesman reiterated that it has been made abundantly clear in his response that there is no question whatsoever for a UN role or third party mediation. Objective of foreign secretary's continuing meetings with envoys of friendly countries is to inform world community about dangerous activities that are being encouraged and actively promoted by those in positions of responsibility in POK [Pakistan-occupied Kashmir] and in Islamabad.

Spokesman reiterated that there is no change whatsoever in India's position. India believes in a peaceful solution through Simla Agreement notwithstanding all provocations.

Replying to question as to why India approached five permanent members of Security Council, spokesman said that India approached them as individual countries—whether a country is a member of NATO, P-5, or ASEAN, etc, was of no significance. It is a continuing exercise. Some other countries have been approached. Countries you approach depends on gravity of situation. Envoys of these countries have been told about acts of omission and commission by government of Pakistan which are a blatant interference in our internal affairs not in keeping with Simla Agreement, that India is not going to permit proposed march and will not shy away from taking appropriate steps to defend its borders.

Replying to a question as to why there is so much panic about JKLF's call for crossing of line of control, the spokesman said that there is no panic at all. India is just engaged in active diplomacy. We are making sure that all friendly countries are made fully aware of India's concern. We are trying to inform all friendly countries about evil designs of people across border so that they are also conscious of fact that these nefarious activities are liable to raise tensions and lead to dangerous consequences.

Replying to another question as to why there is greater activity this time on diplomatic front, spokesman said that inputs received from various agencies that report to government and from other independent sources, ingredients of information trickling in, must be materially different in qualitative and quantitative terms than in past, that government has to arrive at a conclusion requiring greater activity on diplomatic front. Results of this activity are there to see. Envoys of EEC and EC have chosen to call on minister of state for external affairs and express their concerns over proposed march by JKLF, and officially call upon Pakistan to accept responsibility which is legitimately theirs. Message obviously is that it was a clear responsibility of Pakistani authorities to see that border is not violated. India has no responsibility whatsoever. Ball is in Pakistan's court. If Pakistan chooses not to exercise responsibility which is legitimately and morally theirs, then, these envoys have urged, India not to use disproportionate force. As is evident, Pakistan is not exercising responsibility which legitimately and legally, in terms of international law, falls upon them. They are encouraging and inciting people to violence. India is determined to inform each and every country that this kind of irresponsible action of a country, which is our neighbor, cannot be taken lightly, and to warn Pakistan to exercise its responsibility. It is our hope that genuineness and correctness of India's concern will be made clear and will not be misinterpreted.

In response to repeated questions as to what India would do if Pakistan chose not to heed call for caution and moderation being issued by other countries of world, spokesman replied: "India cannot be responsible for irresponsibility of others."

Intraparty Meeting Endorses Measures

BK1002160692 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1530 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] The all party meeting held in New Delhi today has fully endorsed the steps taken by the government to defend the nation's integrity and unity. It also noted that Pakistan's action to inflame public opinion and incite people to violence constitutes a blatant interference in the internal affairs of India. The resolution said that Kashmir is an integral and inseparable of India and any violation of the Line of Control will be resisted by all necessary means. The meeting cautioned that the path of confrontation and violence that Islamabad has chosen can be of dangerous consequences. It said that it would be wise on the part of Pakistan to adhere to the Simla Agreement to which both countries are committed.

A number of leaders from various political parties attended the meeting. They included Mr. L.K. Advani, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, Mr. I.K. Gujral, Mr. N.T. Rama Rao, Mr. Jaipal Reddy, Mr. Harkishan Singh Surjit; Mr. Inderjit Gupta, Mr. Ramvilas Paswan, Mr. Arjun Singh, Mr. Sharad Pawar, Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, and Mr. J.S. Arora.

Earlier, addressing the party elders, the prime minister, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, apprised them of the situation created because of the plan of the so-called JKLF

[Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front] to cross the Line of Control in Kashmir. He said the government had to take remedial action and effective counter-measures against the anticipated developments following Pakistan's provocation actions. Mr. Rao was referring to the resolution passed by the special session of the Pakistan National Assembly on Kashmir. The prime minister said it encouraged an atmosphere of confrontation with India. He said it was regrettable and undesirable.

The prime minister said that the government had information that the military high command of Pakistan has taken some initial steps to prevent any large-scale intrusions across the Line of Control. He said it is necessary that a message is conveyed to Islamabad and to the international community that there is complete unanimity in India on all issues affecting Jammu and Kashmir and that any attempt at engineering a secession of this important part of India from the republic will be firmly resisted.

Rao on Reforms, Tension With Pakistan

BK0902082292 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0730 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] The prime minister has scotched reports of any dissension in the Cabinet or the Congress-I over the economic reforms initiated by the government. In an interview given to the INDIAN EXPRESS, THE ECONOMIC TIMES, and the English monthly GENTLEMEN in New Delhi, Mr. Narasimha Rao denied that the reforms are due to pressures from the international lending agencies. Expressing concern over inflation, Mr. Rao said that his government is not complacent about it. He said it would take about 18 to 24 months to bring down inflation to a single digit. Defending the government's decision to curb employment in government, Mr. Rao said that artificial employment is not what the government can thrive on.

Speaking to newspersons at Guruvayur in Kerala, the prime minister said India is ready to face any threat from Pakistan. Mr. Narasimha Rao said the all-party meeting scheduled for tomorrow will review the situation in the light of the plan of the so-called JKLF [Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front] to cross the line of actual control.

Pakistani 'Complicity' Decried

BK1102044692 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0245 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Commentary by Sumit Chakaravarti, Special Correspondent of MAINSTREAM]

[Text] Today, the so-called Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front [JKLF], a militant organization operating from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir and feverishly working all the time to bring about secession of Kashmir from the Indian union, plans to organize large-scale crossing of the Line of Control by its activists. Its purpose is simple: creating anarchy in the state of Jammu and Kashmir as an integral part of its nefarious design. The state administration as well as the security forces guarding our borders have taken adequate precautions to meet the challenge. At the same time, the entire Indian political spectrum has stood as one man behind them as a demonstrative display of Indian unity on the Kashmir issue before the world at large.

The Pakistan authorities's public posture of token opposition to the exercise of border crossings cannot conceal its complicity in the whole affair. On the 6th of this month, the Pakistan National Assembly held a special session and passed a resolution not only endorsing the secessionist and terrorist hostile actions against India but also encouraging the buildup of Indo-Pak tensions and confrontations.

No wonder, therefore, that the all-party conference convened by the prime minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao, in the capital last evening to review the deteriorating situation along the Indo-Pak border in Kashmir was constrained to decry the Pakistan National Assembly's move as a blatant interference in India's internal affairs. The all-party conference has once again (?apparently) focussed the resolve of our country to forge rock-like unity whenever the nation's territorial integrity is under threat. It projected a remarkable unanimity of different strands of political opinion on all issues affecting Jammu and Kashmir. Describing the state as an integral and inseparable part of the Republic of India, the resolution unanimously adopted by the conference pledged to resist by all necessary means any violation of the Line of Control and cautioned Pakistan that its chosen path of confrontation and violence was fraught with serious consequences. At the same time, it counselled Islamabad that it would be wise on its part to adhere to the Simla Agreement, to which both the countries are publicly committed. One can only hope that, in the face of such a unified response, better sense would prevail on Islamabad and it would sincerely desist from openly interfering in India's internal affairs and extending direct as well indirct assistance to the Kashmiri secessionists. Such steps violate the letter and spirit of the Simla Agreement, whose provisions both India and Pakistan are pledged to uphold and implement.

'Firmer Hand' Needed in Pakistan

BK0802033892 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0245 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Commentary by former diplomat Khub Chand]

[Text] Anti-India hysteria and jingoistic talk of liberation of Kashmir have reached a height in Pakistan. A proxy war has been in operation for years with India showing a tolerance level unparalleled in international relations. The aggressor's appetite has been whetted and India is threatened with violation of the Line of Control and whipping up of fundamentalist frenzy in the Kashmir valley.

Pakistan has always spoken with two voices. Yet, it has pursued with tenacity its single-minded aim to weaken and isolate India. Mr. Nawaz Sharif was sweet, reasonableness in Davos, but had hardly set foot in Pakistan before a government sponsored nation-wide strike and a National Assembly resolution to what he said complete the unfinished business of 1947. [sentence as heard] The Pakistan high commissioner in New Delhi was obviously instructed to indulge in a highly undiplomatic encouragement to Pakistan sponsored insurgency in India. Let us not forget that in his election manifesto of 1988, Mr. Nawaz Sharif had clearly stated that if allowed to become the prime minister he would build 45 atom bombs.

India has problems in Punjab and Kashmir, like Pakistan has in Sindh and Balochistan. But as a democracy, India has been handicapped in dealing with foreign supported militants, as it heart aches at the thought of making concessions which would weaken the nation, while its hand shakes at the thought of shooting its own misguided children. Indian public opinion has shown the utmost forbearance in the face of the Pakistani provocation. But the latest developments have caused a great deal of goodwill [as heard]. While it has supported the Foreign Office approach to representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council to persuade Pakistan to cease and desist from interference in Indian affairs and our prime minister's desire to maintain a friendly dialogue with Pakistan, Indian opinion is hardening. There is growing desire that no further talks be held with Pakistan unless it completely withdraws its support to Indian insurgents, nor should there be the slightest compromise on Indian independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The defense minister has warned Pakistan of serious consequences if it encourages the followers of [JKLF leader] Amanullah Khan to cross the Line of Actual Control in Kashmir. In the fitness of things, the prime minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao, has been keeping informed the opposition leaders on the latest developments on the border.

The Kashmir issue will not be allowed to be internationalized. Pakistan's antics are likely to be counterproductive and will strengthen the hands of those in India who want a firmer hand in dealing with militants.

Pro-Pakistan Militants Kidnap Labor Director

BK0802160492 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1530 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] A PTI [PRESS TRUST OF INDIA] report from Srinagar says the militants have kidnapped the director, labor procurement, Mr. B.A. Shah, from his office. The militants forced their entry into the office at Batmaloo today and at gunpoint made him accompany them. A pro-Pakistan military outfit has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping.

Pakistani Purchase of Mirage Fighter Planes Noted

BK0902084692 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0730 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] Defense experts say that Pakistan's acquiring 40 French Mirage 2000 fighters which can carry tactical nuclear weapons is a cause for concern to India. The concern has been compounded especially because Islamabad has now openly claimed a nuclear capability. PTI, quoting the experts, says France is supplying Mirage 2000S version to Pakistan which is more advanced than Mirage 2000H and Mirage 2000TH acquired by India in the 1980's.

Country Prepared To Meet Pakistani Nuclear 'Threat'

BK0802162692 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1530 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr. Madhavsinh Solanki, has said India is fully prepared to meet any nuclear threat from Pakistan. Addressing a news conference in New Delhi today, he said the disclosure of the Pakistan foreign secretary, Mr. Shaharyar Khan, in Washington of the nuclear capability of his country has not come as a surprise to India. He said the U.S. President, Mr. George Bush's refusal to certify that Pakistan does not have a nuclear device is clear proof of this. Mr. Solanki said the government is monitoring the situation and keeping a close watch.

He said India has neither a nuclear bomb nor the intention of producing one. Replying to questions, Mr. Solanki said the bomb can be part of India's defense preparedness.

On the call given by the leader of the so-called Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front [JKLF], Amanullah Khan, for crossing the line of actual control in Kashmir, Mr. Solanki said India's concern over this has been conveyed to Pakistan. He made it clear that any attempt to cross the line will be met with firmness and will invite decisive retaliation. Mr. Solanki categorically stated there can be no dialogue on the Kashmir issue as long as Islamabad abetted terrorism and secessionism in Punjab and Kashmir.

He said the situation on the border is under control and there is not much concentration of the JKLF demonstrators. Mr. Solanki said India will not compromise on its territorial integrity and will not tolerate any interference in its internal affairs.

He said despite Islamabad's formal dissociation to the JKLF call, certain other developments point toward an attempt to destabilize the situation along the border and increase tension. He said it is for this reason New Delhi sought to mobilize international opinion by contacting diplomatic representatives. He made it clear it is not to encourage mediation by the United Nations or any third party or to internationalize the situation.

The external affairs minister said the current tension will not disrupt the process of the series of Indo-Pakistan meetings at the secretary-level on other issues.

Congress-I Urges Countries Not To Arm Pakistan

BK0802131892 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1230 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] The Congress-I has asked the government to take appropriate action in view of the disclosure by Pakistan foreign secretary that his country can assemble a nuclear bomb. Briefing newspersons in New Delhi today, the party spokesman, Mr. Chandulal Chandrarkar, said Pakistan has waged an undeclared war against India. He urged the countries helping Pakistan to desist from arming that country.

Pakistan's 'Nuclear Adventurism' Viewed

BK0902051892 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0245 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Professor S.D. Mani commentary]

[Text] The United States has been trying to discipline Pakistan's nuclear adventurism in a serious and business-like manner since October 1990. The U.S. president then did not certify that Pakistan was not pursuing a nuclear weapons program and consequently allowed aid restraints to be imposed on Pakistan under the Pressler Amendment. Accordingly, a total of $573 million of economic and military assistance has been frozen, causing considerable hardship to Pakistan. Simultaneously, the United States has mounted diplomatic and political pressure to force Pakistan to roll back its nuclear program. Three precise conditions to this effect were imposed, saying that if Pakistan wanted the United States to resume its aid and remove the Pressler Law restraints, it must: A, stop enriching Uranium to the weapon-grade level; B, stop assembling a nuclear explosive device and/or its componnents; and C, destroy whatever weapon-grade enriched uranium and weapon components it has produced already.

Pakistan Foreign Secretary Mr. Shaharyar Khan in an interview published in THE WASHINGTON POST on Friday [7 February] has admitted that Pakistan has weapon grade uranium and all the core components to assemble an explosive device. But further enrichment and fabrication of components for nuclear devices have been stopped under U.S. pressure. The first official and somewhat blatant disclosure of Pakistan's nuclear weapon capability may not come as a surprise to those in India, the United States, and elsewhere who have been watching the Pakistan program closely. But it is significant in many ways. This is the first official confession that Pakistan has so far been lying to the world community on the nuclear question. Mr. Khan's statement is important in two other ways also. First is that henceforth Pakistan will insist on being treated as a nuclear weapon capable power. Secondly, Mr. Khan has linked its compliance with the third condition of rolling back its nuclear program with similar action on India's part. Here, Mr. Khan has repeated his country's proposal of a five-power conference for regional non-proliferation in South Asia, striking a convergence with the U.S. position.

Washington may not resume aid to Pakistan, but will certainly use this Pakistani stance to nudge India toward the position of regional nonproliferation. The challenge before Indian diplomacy is to preserve its commitment for universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory nonproliferation.

Editorial Condemns U.S. Insistence on Signing NPT

BK1002132692 Delhi PATRIOT in English 3 Feb 92 p 4

[Editorial: "Neurosis of NPT"]

[Text] Those hoping for a level-headed reappraisal by America's "imperial presidency" (a borrowed American description) of India's situation after the recedission of "imperial communism" (President George Bush's words) would be disappointed with the outcome of Mr Bush's meeting with Mr Narasimha Rao. The meeting has been needlessly soured by the U.S. insistence that India accept either the NPT [Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty] or the Pakistan proposition inviting the nuclear-weapon powers' arbitrament in India-Pakistan differences on how to contain proliferation. Mr Rao, before he set out for New York, had a premonition that his first meeting with Mr Bush was likely to be vitiated by a stand off on this issues. Mr Rao would have preferred this meeting to end on a positive note. But U.S. decision-makers do not want to let grass grow under their feet now that they are the law-givers for the rest of the world. They are, it seems, determined to subdue India's prolonged insistence that she is within her sovereign rights to decide what is good for her. America is currently enforcing Pax Americana in the southern hemisphere. The countries of this geographical area, in the U.S. estimate, are prone to turbulence. The problems of South Asia after the U.S.S.R.'s dissolution are viewed in Washington in this light. America wants India to submit without prolonging the discussion. It is not as though proliferation in the absolutist term was the issue. Had this been so even the latest "deep cuts" Mr Bush and Mr Boris Yeltsin have announced in their n-weapon arsenals would not have left 4,500 strategic warheads for each side. The diminished stockpiles would still be four times more than the total n-weapons the other three self-proclaimed nuclear-weapon powers, Britain, France and China, have at their disposal. Washington is happily giving Tridents, a new generation of strategic weapons, to replace the Polaris missiles with which the UK submarines are equipped. Unmindful of the added dangers (for India) the 30,000 nuclear warheads scattered over the landmass of the former U.S.S.R. have created, Washington demands unilateral nuclear renunciation by India. It disregards what China has said—that Beijing would join nuclear disarmament only after the other n-weapon power have reduced their stockpiles to the level of China's atomic arsenal. Mr Rao has reaffirmed

the stand that, while India has no n-weapons, it would be unfair to demand of this country unilateral renunciation, if the great powers are unprepared to ban military use of *atomic power and destroy the existing stockpiles.* The Islamabad proposal is a red-herring drawn across the Pressler amendment, to make possible resumption of U.S. aid to Pakistan. U.S. policy makers are not so daft as to miss the point of the move. But they have had a long-standing relationship with the Pakistani establishment; and they presumably do not want this ruptured when Islamabad may be useful in the Central Asian situation. Where does all this leave U.S.? India cannot obviously wait for something to turn up to save U.S. Indian policy towards the West and our own region must show grit in defence of national interests. It has also got to be more pursuasive.

U.S. ABM's Seen Countering Third World Missiles

BK1002131292 Delhi PATRIOT in English 1 Feb 92 p 1

[Article by Cecil Victor under "Analysis" column entitled: ABM: Pointer of True intent]

[Text] In the midst of the euphoria generated by announcements of nuclear arsenal reductions between the U.S. and Russia and American troop withdrawals from Europe, the meaning of the redefinition of the roles of remaining weapons technology is being overlooked.

The emergence of the Commonwealth of Independent States has become a new excuse to impose discriminatory conditionalities on new emerging nations, including those like India that have a mature nuclear energy programme but no weapons.

Yet, the extent of discrimination is only vaguely appreciated. It is only an analysis of why the U.S. wants the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty to die a natural death in 1992 that a truer picture of what is intended for the the world will emerge.

(The Anti-Ballistic Missile system is meant to knock out enemy nuclear warhead-tipped missiles in a shield mode to allow oneself the opportunity to launch one's own missiles in retaliation. The deployment of the system was banned by treaty between the erstwhile Soviet Union and the U.S.).

(The Patriot system which was deployed in Israel to counter the Iraqi Scud missiles was one of the forms of ABM. Refinements lead to longer range interception leading further to the realm of Star Wars in which a nuclear tipped missile can be destroyed a few minutes after launch causing destruction to the home country itself. The missile can also be intercepted in space before it re-enters the atmosphere or, as a last resort over one's own territory but the consequences of that will be far worse than what Israel suffered even after intercepting the Iraqi Scuds)

The U.S., while cutting down on its arsenal, is bent on pursuing the Star Wars programme even though the Soviet Union, the main enemy, has disappeared. And therein lies a tale. The new logic for the continuation of the programme is that many Third World nations have acquired missile technology. High on the list is India.

It so happens that Israel too has an ABM programme which is in an advanced stage and there has been U.S. collaboration in the project. By bringing the concept of anti-ballistic missile defence into legitimacy the U.S., is, in effect, underscoring the regional pre-eminence of its protege in West Asia.

The West Asia peace talks have already demonstrated how weighted is the diplomatic leverage in favour of Israel and against Palestinians in particular and Arabs in general. The emergence of an ABM system in West Asia will tilt the balance of forces irrevocably in favour of Israel.

In the final analysis, the ABM system is a counter to the emergence of missile technology in the Third World. Taken in conjunction with Star Wars, it opens up a scenario of devastatingly accurate surgical strikes against nations that have the temerity of deploying their missiles against any of the U.S. hegemones in any region.

In this context, studies by U.S. arms manufacturers portraying India as the next likely target after Iraq are no exercises of an idle mind.

U.S. Said Targeting Indian Military Sites

BK0902124092 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1135 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] The Pentagon is reported to have prepared a plan under which military sites in India, China, and Pakistan can become possible targets of American strategic nuclear missiles. A report published in London's SUNDAY TIMES says this is a part of the American forces' plan to select new targets for their vast arsenal of nuclear weapons after the collapse of the Soviet Union. It said Libya and Pakistan can become targets of U.S. missiles, while other nations with the nuclear capability, including India, will be on the list as possible targets. The report said defense officials want the new system to be more automated so that each nuclear weapon can be given a target within hours. But others have warned that the more flexible the war plan, the higher the risk of mistakes.

Militants Kill Six Educators in Punjab 10 Feb

BK1102045292 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0435 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] In Punjab, militants killed six teachers in different places yesterday. Five of the killed belonged to three different schools in Sangrur District. One headmaster was shot dead by militants in Patiala District.

The state Congress-I president, Mr. Beant Singh, has condemned the killings.

Punjab Not To Allow Akali Dal Rally

BK1102040092 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0245 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] The Punjab Government has decided not to allow the holding of antipoll rally by some factions of Akali Dal from Anandpur Sahab in Rupar District today. The state home secretary, Mr. H.S. Jatha, told AIR [All India Radio] Chandigarh correspondent that the step has been taken following a report that the proposed rally will lead to breach of peace.

The state government has ordered the closure of all government schools in the state for 14 days from today. An official spokesman said in Chandigarh that this decision has been taken as school buildings are required for conducting elections and housing the paramilitary forces.

Punjab Registers Cases Against Sikh Leaders

BK1002162692 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1530 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] The Punjab government has registered cases against the Akali leaders—Mr.Prakash Singh Badal, Baba Joginder Singh, Mr. Simranjit Singh Mann, Mr. Manjit Singh, and Mr Gurcharan Singh Tohra, for trying to cause disaffection among various communities, disruption in Punjab elections and harboring militants. An official spokesman said in Chandigarh today that Mr. Badal, Mr. Mann and Mr. Manjit Singh have been detained and remanded to judicial custody.

Sri Lankan Help on LTTE Court Order Sought

BK0702131492 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1230 GMT 7 Feb 92

[Text] The Indian High Commission in Colombo has handed over to Sri Lankan authorities the copy of the Madras Court order directing the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] leaders—Mr. Prabhakaran and Mr. Pottuman—to surrender before the 28th of this month. The acting Indian high commissioner, Mr. Cherry George, told the PTI in Colombo that India will seek cooperation from the Lankan authorities to carry out the court's orders. As reported earlier, the Madras Court had declared Mr. Prabhakaran and Mr. Pottuman proclaimed offenders in the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case.

Iran

Khamene'i Addresses Air Force Personnel

LD0802155592 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Address by Ayatollah 'Ali Hoseyni Khamene'i, leader of the Islamic revolution, to Air Force personnel on Air Force and War Disabled Day on 8 February in Tehran—recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The issue of the Islamic system, and the grave responsibility that is presently on the shoulders of the people of Iran, is an extraordinarily sensitive one. It befits every individual to make an analysis of this by himself, and in his own conscience, through inspiration from the realities which have occurred and do occur. The issue is most crucial and far more important than what the simple-minded wish to imagine, my brothers.

The issue is not simply that a country has risen against a tyrannical, dependent, subservient, and corrupt regime; set it aside; and brought to power a desirable system. It is much more important than that. I do not wish to claim that the Iranian nation, from the the moment it entered the struggle, thought consciously and precisely about the sublime objective which is before it today, and the heavy burden of responsibility which we shoulder today. What is certain is that the nation had come to the end of its rope with the continued tyrannical, corrupt, dependent, and subservient Pahlavi regime and the difficulties that it created. The love of Islam and love of the Islamic call brought the nation into the arena to expel that corrupt, anti-Islamic regime and its (?satellites) from the country, in order to set up an Islamic system, just as the imam and exalted leader of the nation raised the issue. The people understood this and gave their lives and blood and struggled for it. This much is certain.

But the issue acquired greater dimensions following the formation of the Islamic Republic. It acquired global dimensions. Why? Because the world, especially the Islamic nation, suddenly felt that there is a shared problem between the Iranian nation and the billion-strong Muslim population: the alienation from their origin and ensnaring by the idols of arrogant powers—which are affecting all aspects of these nations' lives and blight their lives. The great Islamic ummah achieved this awareness extensively after the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran. This caused enmity with Islam—and specifically enmity with the Islamic Republic—to become part of the fundamental plan of world arrogance of that day, the Western and Eastern superpowers. They decided to stop the efficiency and power of influence of the Islamic system—which had created so much trouble for them—and the enmities started. One of the enmities was the imposed war. One of the enmities was the economic blockade. One of the enmities was the hostile security endeavors among the ranks of the nation's various strata. One of the enmities was propaganda against the Islamic Republic and the nation and false accusations against this country, nation, and officials of this country. The wheel of these plots has not stopped for one day during the past 13 years—the plots manifest continue to themselves in a different guise every day. It has continued until now and, most likely, will continue in the future.

What merits attention, which is a glaring fact to the world and history, is the failure of these plots against the Iranian nation. Proof of the failure of the plotters can be seen by the survival of the Islamic Republic regime and

its strength, increasing daily. The enemies never wanted it to be so. [passage omitted]

When the world unites against a nation to remove that nation from the scene and change its frontiers, and yet fails to achieve that objective after eight years, then that nation has achieved the greatest of victories. Moreover, we have won other fringe victories during the eight years of the war. [passage omitted]

The glaring truth is that, faced with those plots, the nation began to build its character to strengthen itself from within. Now you have an asset which no nation can achieve so easily, and that is self-reliance and discovery of one's own inner strength. That is why you are much stronger today than in those days, and the entire history of the Air Force and the Army. [passage omitted]

It would be simple-mindedness to think that the enemy would give up after being disappointed at that stage. We see the enemies' propaganda today. The area in which they can bring pressure to bear is propaganda and political conspiracy against the Islamic Republic. God be praised, our nation has pulled itself out of the problems and has reached the phase of progress and prosperity.

An example of their propaganda is what you repeatedly hear, and which can be heard loudly these days: They are pinpointing the Islamic Republic's equipment and military strength. That is a point that they never wanted to admit, and today they are magnifying the same thing through their propaganda horns. They say: Oh yes, the Islamic Republic has procured such equipment from this and that place, and it has imported such equipment, or it will import, or it has brought together such scientists, or it is procuring such equipment. Why is that?

The reason for that is, as their long-term policies show, to use the Islamic Republic to frighten Islamic countries and governments. That is the policy which they have been pursuing for 13 years.

They want to frighten our neighboring Muslim countries, and to distance them from the Islamic Republic, even though the Islamic Republic poses no threat to its neighbors. The Islamic Republic supports them. In the Persian Gulf region during the past few years, if there were threats or if fires were ignited, they were implemented either by a country which was not Iran—that is, it was the Iraqi regime and the Iraqi state which set fire to the Persian Gulf and brought foreign powers to the Persian Gulf—or it was the Americans or their allies who came to the region and set the region ablaze.

That is who has made the region insecure. We repeatedly told the Americans during the war that you, who say we are bringing our Navy to the Persian Gulf region, should know that you are posing a threat to security. Your existence threatens security.

Today we say the same thing. The same realities apply today.

In order to justify their existence in the Persian Gulf and in the region, and in order to force some countries to pour their petro-dollars into the American arsenal and to purchase arms from them; in order to create a threatening situation between the Islamic Republic and its neighbors; and to create a feeling of alienation, they magnify their propaganda, saying that the Islamic Republic is trying to arm itself and this and that.

Our military equipment, whatever we have, whatever there is, and whatever we have had, is entirely for defending this country's borders, this revolution, and the values that this revolution is based on.

Our military equipment and our Army and our Armed Forces pose no threat to our neighbors. We are capable of defending our neighbors.

The world saw the day when there was nothing between us and Iraq—the borders were open. Iraq was busy elsewhere, either busy occupying Kuwait or paying the price for the occupation of Kuwait. If we had the slightest intention of occupying our neighbors, we could have entered Iraqi territory. Any other government would have probably done this. We did not. There is no incentive for the Islamic Republic to invade or occupy. Our movement is based on Islamic thought. We administer the country through the principles of Islam. We did not want to enter Iraq. We could have at least occupied those regions that are close to us, that contain natural resources. Those who are cartographers, those who are interested in strategic affairs, know full well what the Islamic Republic could have done in those days. And we did not. We did not do this because we paid attention, through science and awareness.

The Armed Forces are here to defend against those wolves who show their teeth to the Islamic Republic; against those who ate, plundered, and stole from this table. Now that the Islamic Republic has cut their hands, they show their claws to the Islamic Republic and the people of Iran. Our Armed Forces are here to confront those people. They are here to confront those elements who are enemies of virtue, those who do not want to see this nation—or any other nation—independent.

Unfortunately, we must shamefully say that they have mercenaries who are Iranian. They have sought refuge with the enemies of this country and have stained their hands with blood against their own families, their own fathers and mothers, against their own motherland. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic are here to confront these scoundrels, not for invasion or occupation.

It is our natural right to speak of the security of the Persian Gulf region and to consider ourselves partners in this security. This is a limited region, a closed-door region. The Islamic Republic has the greatest share of this region. It is natural for us to play a role in the security and protection of this region.

We never wanted to be the gendarme of this region. We will never allow any other power, whether from this area

or from outside—especially America—to become the gendarme of this oil-rich and prosperous region of the world [Crowd chants: "God is great, Khamene'i is the leader, death to America"].

With this spirit, the spirit of the obligation of protecting Islamic values and the territory, borders, and nation, each and every member of the military—be they in the Army, the Revolutionary Guards, or various Army forces including the Air Force—must carry out their military task and perform their duties regardless of their rank. [passage omitted]

The great powers do not want nations to breathe, to stand on their own feet. You can see that they want to extend their power in the world day by day.

Of course, history is a good teacher. History teaches us that no power employing such bullying [sarkeshi] as we see in great powers today—especially America—will continue, will last. They will fall, just as in the very recent past the other superpower fell. Everyone falls in a certain way. Everyone falls for a reason. All that greed, the extending of clutches across the globe, the confronting of the pure sentiments of nations, will certainly not have a good future. It has no future, and fails. Of course, the nation must be vigilant. You, the Armed Forces, must be vigilant. [passage omitted]

Rafsanjani Delivers First Friday Prayer Sermon

LD0702211492 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1147 GMT 7 Feb 92

[First Friday prayer sermon delivered by Iranian President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani in Tehran on 7 February—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: [passage omitted]

We sincerely thank the organizers of the Friday prayers and the Ten Days of Dawn ceremonies for arranging this Friday's ceremonies beside our late imam's shrine. We hope that masses of the Islamic ummah can visit the imam's shrine by any possible means to benefit from the inspirations which worshipers and the Islamic ummah receive from visiting that holy tomb and to announce once again their allegiance and faithfulness in the ideals of our imam and to express their gratitude to him. I myself usually go into such an emotional state when I participate in gatherings beside that shrine that I think if any of the participants finds himself in the same situation, he would benefit and be inspired for months and weeks to come. Of course, others are also capable of absorbing spritual aspirations as much as us, if not even more.

I have planned today's sermons so that both sermons address one topic as I speak on this week's events; one issue in two sermons, and all to do with the week's events and the Ten Days of Dawn.

We begin these days on the day when our dear imam returned to the country from exile—12 Bahman [1 February]—and end them on the day that Islam achieved victory and that infidelity and arrogance were forced to accept historic defeat—22 Bahman [11 February]. This year, those days have coincided with other events from our sacred history. [passage omitted] All of those topics—God be praised—can be put into one cohesive discussion. If our listeners pay attention, they will be able to gain some results toward their Islamic and revolutionary movement.

In the first sermon, I basically refer to the Be'that and the original foundations of the Islamic ideological movement. In the second sermon, I will speak more about the revolution, but still in connection with the Be'that and in connection with the ideological bases of the revolution. [passage omitted]

There comes a time when the world and world societies need a revolution and a shake-up, when conditions are more or less ripe for the Be'that. The events would then evolve and cause a movement in accordance with the conditions of that particular time. In fact, we see our era in that way. [passage omitted] The Islamic struggle began in Iran because we were living in an Islamic society. The main factors through which we can substantiate between our era and the era of the Be'that can be found within our society and within our masses. We look at the effects of those factors in the other sermon and in our final analysis. [passage omitted]

With the help of God's angels and much clear hidden assistance, the honorable Prophet managed to gather a few companions around him to establish the foundations of his movement. However, you saw the explosion of 15 Khordad in our Iran shortly after the imam's first address. Issues are very similar. Bullies were ruling, just as they were in Mecca. The power of arrogance dominated the world, just as it did during the time of the Prophet and when Rome and Iran plundered the world. There were powers of the East and West then, and that day we also had the East and the West. There were idols which were worshiped, but they were not like those which are made of stone and wood. Moral corruption existed, even worse than the corruption during the prophet's time. Foundations of blasphemy, deviation, and arrogance were so interwoven with such huge political, military, economic, and cultural forces that we cannot compare them with the prophet's time. However, the main difference was in the masses of people, millions of informed people, who were so fundamentally different from the illiterate and uninformed people who lived when Muhammad lived. [passage omitted]

Those following God's path continue to move whenever deviations to that path appear and when there is need for a new movement. The best example of that in our age is the path to the revolution started by our imam, the Islamic ummah, and the honorable and spritual leaders. God be praised, they continue along that path firmly and satisfactorily. That is an issue on which I will elaborate

in the second sermon on the occasion of the Ten Days of Dawn and the 14th year of the revolution's victory. [passage omitted]

More on Friday Prayers

LD0702120692 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 92

[Text] On the auspicious annniversary of the birth of the greatest guardian of faith and freedom, Husayn Ibn-'Ali, peace be on him, and also on the seventh day of the Festival of 10 Days of Dawn, Friday prayer rites were observed all over the country in the most significant way. In Tehran, this week the enthusiasts and lovers of His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, may he be admitted to God's paradise, observed the said Muhammadan tradition of Friday prayers in the vicinity of his immaculate shrine in honor of his memory, with Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani as the prayer leader.

Amid enthusiastic expressions of feelings by prayer givers and their strong slogans, the Tehran Friday prayer leader [Rafsanjani] said: To hold the Friday prayer close to the tomb of our dear departing Imam is the same as renewing our pledge to the lofty thoughts and aspirations, and wise leadership, of the Imam, may he be admitted to God's paradise. He dedicated the prayer sermons to the great and sacred occasions on these days. At first he referred to the occasion of the divine call to His Holiness Muhammad, peace be on him and his scion. Finding identical aspects between the era of Islamic revolution and the life period of the Honorable Prophet, he said: The Islamic revolution of Iran is the continuation of the prophethood of His Holiness the Honorable Prophet. And the path chosen by our ummah is the continuation of the same path.

Continuing the sermons, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: Islam and the Koran are the base of the revolution. Our path is the path of God. The masses of people make up the main capital of the revolution. They are its steadfast supporters. And its capable manager was the beloved Imam. He understood the sensitive moment of time. The method he waged in his struggle showed signs of intelligence in his leadership style.

He said good management was one of the the most important characteristics which the Imam always displayed in a miraculous and praiseworthy way. And now, on the eve of the 14th spring of freedom [14th anniversary of the revolutionary era], our revolution goes on steadily with the more sincere presence of the people on the scene and with the wise leadership of His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i.

He praised the effective role of the martyrs and the strugglers. Paying tribute to them he said: There are many revolutions in the world which score victory through waves of initial enthusiasm; but soon they either deviate or are beaten and crushed. They wanted to inflict the same fate on our revolution too; but thanks to the intelligence of the people and the Imam all the plots were defeated.

The president said that the era of struggle and strengthening of the regime has been left behind quite well thanks to the help and the resources of the masses of the people. He then added: The people wanted independence and freedom; they wanted to be freed from being dependent. These points accelerated the pace of victory.

Explaining the scandals of global arrogance in its animosity toward the Islamic revolution and also referring to the political victory of our country on the international scene he said: It is a great source of pride for our nation that it so victoriously came on the scene—a fact to which both friend and foe admit. He said that the era of reconstruction in the country is the basis of the continuation of the revolution. He added: We entered this phase quite well; our progess is quite good. Referring to the progress achieved in political, economic, cultural, scientific, and technological fields during the era of the reconstruction he said: With moral standards in our mind we must make efforts to achieve self-sufficiency.

He stressed that today the greatness of the revolution has infiltrated all hearts throughout the world, even the hearts of our enemies. He said: Today all eyes are fixed on us. The enemies today are more frightened and angry than ever before and continue to hatch plots against Islam and Muslims. Therefore, the presence of the people is the greatest support to defend the revolution; it will discourage the enemies.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani believed that it is one of the most important duties of the people to participate in the marches on 22 Bahman [February 11]. He said: A glorious march will defend the revolution against the avarice of the enemies. We must be present on all the scenes, in a spirit of sincerity and cooperation, if we are to achieve all our objectives. We must guard the values of the revolution.

President Delivers Second Friday Sermon

LD0702214592 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1147 GMT 7 Feb 92

[Second Friday prayer sermon, delivered by Iranian President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani in Tehran on 7 February—recorded]

[Excerpts] On the basis of what we said in the first sermon, we will explain to our sisters and brothers the revolution, its problems, and its achievements as much as we can in the second sermon. We will explain these things because of our indebtedness to you. These remarks are a kind of report to the sacred spirit of the imam of the ummah in his presence.

With due regard to what we said in the previous sermon, the net result of our assessment is that Islam and the

Koran constitute the essence, as well as the axis and the base, of the revolution. Our path is God's path. We hope that God will protect us on that path. Meanwhile, the people make up the principal capital of this revolution and its objectives, the masses and the honorable and modest individuals whose souls are not blemished. They are the individuals who have been able to retain their clean souls. The great imam is its wise and capable manager who understood the sensitivity of time. Having done so, he entered a phase of struggle in which one can see, in all fairness, signs of wisdom and intelligence in his leadership style.

Meanwhile, the revolution's enemies—its opponents—are a well-known band. You must know them quite well during these times. In one word, the enemy is global infidelity and its branches: The Western imperialist camp, the Marxist and infidel camp of the past, the reactionary camp, the Zionist camp, and all the offshoots which they have created for themselves. We confronted all of this. Islam stood on one side and infidelity on the other, both in the full sense of the word and each having their instruments. Good management of the revolution, both in the past and in the future, is one of the most important elements in this encounter. The masses of people, the real supporters of the revolution, and you who make up this ocean are all the field on which the encounter is being fought. The management of the masses in this strange time of ours must be regarded as praiseworthy. It was so when the struggle was on and during the phase of defense, and it will be so in the reconstruction phase. [passage omitted]

In a hasty assessment, we must say that the revolution is going forward with full force and vigor on the eve of its 14th year. Our nation came through the period of struggle in a worthy manner. We made valuable sacrifices during the revolutionary period of struggle, and the vanguards of the revolution experienced many hardships. However, our losses and difficulties were very small when we look back on our achievements. Perhaps the main reason for this was that the mass of people and much of the resources—on which the former regime counted—belonged to Islam and the leader, and the former regime was wrong to count on them. [passage omitted]

The period of consolidation and the period of holy defense were also put behind us rapidly and worthily. The main factors were the same—that is, Islam was the main factor—and the leadership and faithful management were important factors. In addition to these, the state's resources were in the revolution's hands by then; radio, television, newspapers, all cultural instruments, military facilities, and intelligence resources used against us in the past had all fallen into the revolution's hands.

The 10-year period of resistance after the revolution, the years of internal disturbances, and then the war years were, in my opinion, both more interesting and more important than the period of struggle. This is a point which I would like to stress. I plead with you to think about what I am saying. There are many revolutions in the world which succeed on the crest of the initial waves of emotion, but during that same period of initial formation, most of them either deviate, become hollow and return to where they were before, or are defeated and brought to their knees.

They wanted to do the same to our revolution. First, they wanted to make it hollow, to enter the revolution like termites, eat it from within, and make it rot. They didn't succeed. Both the people and the imam were vigilant. They tried to destroy us with internal uprisings. All the agents in which arrogance had placed its hopes were destroyed. [passage omitted]

The planned foreign invasion, too...[changes thought] It is really amazing, for never before in history had there been such an invasion. I have been especially amazed in recent weeks. As you may have seen in reports, hundreds of U.S., European, and Zionist companies were involved in laying the foundations for the chemical, nuclear, and missile industries in Iraq. It is really amazing. How they must have been terrified by the Islamic revolution! How frightened they must have been to arm an unreliable nation to such an extent! Where have you ever seen such a thing? When in history? [passage omitted]

Thank God, we came through this period so well that friend and foe today admit that Iran has emerged with flying colors. They depicted us as warmongers for a long time; they admit today that Iran herself was a victim, and their United Nations officially admitted that Iran was the target of aggression. They used to lie and say that Iran was getting weapons from all over, but today they admit that they all used to furnish Iraq with arms.

Recent history has shown that Iran loses territory whenever she engages in war. You can see it. Look around us and you will see places that were once part of Iran that were lost in war. This is the first war in which so many enemies were mobilized against us, yet Iran did not surrender even a few inches of her territory. [audience chants]

It is a source of great national pride for her to emerge victorious from the propaganda fire, economic blockade, and all-round aggression from her enemies, and to have friend and foe admit it. The current, postwar phase—a phase more difficult than the previous two phases—is a time for rebuilding the country. The weakness of revolutions worldwide over the past 400 years involved crudeness, inexperience, and foreign pressures preventing revolutionary forces from rebuilding their country and making it independent so that it can stand on its own feet. They return to square one after a while. This point is the essence of continuing revolution. We have tackled that phase quite well. [passage omitted]

Housing, education, health, and transportation in the deprived areas are better by far today compared with 10 or 15 years ago. Our independence—even economic independence—is by far better, despite the fact that the

country's main resources were spent on war. The country's reconstruction has progressed so quickly since the guns fell silent two or three years ago that those outside the country are amazed when they hear of it. The damages from war are far too deep. We said $1 trillion was not an exaggeration, not by one iota. Even UN experts who came here to survey the issue confirmed our figure wholeheartedly. Though they said that the direct foreign exchange was $97 billion, they did not consider the damages which their criteria indicated could not be assessed as damage. However, the Islamic Republic's figure was confirmed to be precise in the detailed account they gave. The figure of $1 trillion dollars is not a figure which an ordinary country like ours can easily endure.

Meanwhile, reconstruction progresses so quickly that its rate is significant to fair-minded people, though some express an undue lack of appreciation. [passage omitted]

The Islamic Republic has taken huge scientific, technical, and cultural steps. The number of university students has increased many times in the same period, illiteracy has been reduced in many parts of the country, and we are moving quickly toward making our people literate. [passage omitted]

However, it is of no use if we are morally corrupt, even if we have everything and are self-sufficient. No matter how well an individual lives, if he is corrupt that is not our revolution's goal. You can see that the only radio, television, or platforms in the entire world that are freely and bravely talking about what is politically right today are those of the Islamic Republic of Iran. [audience chants: "God is great"]

Thank God we feel today that the revolution's glory, greatness, and credibility have penetrated the entire world, even the hearts of our enemies. We see that the eyes of Muslims worldwide are on us, watching this place and expecting enlightenment from here. You can see so much evidence of this that there is no need for me to say so. This is why the wrath of our enemies toward us is increasing, as is their fear of us.

I wish to say here that the time for calm has not yet arrived in terms of safeguarding the revolution. Do not think that our task is completed and that all is well. It is not. The shots fired at us have missed, but our enemies are reloading. Our enemies have gained nothing from their plots, but they are hatching new ones. You are beginning to see what they are thinking. We must continue safeguarding—for some time to come—that with which we have managed to reach this point—that is, Islam, which is our ultimate goal, even after death. The presence of the people on the scene, however, has been the biggest support for the imam and the revolution. You must not lose that presence, lest our dear ones think that the revolution no longer needs enthusiastic popular scenes. If ever the enemies feel that the fervor and enthusiasm of the people have subsided, their greed would increase. Of course, if danger ever looms, the people would come forth again. However, we must not let it reach that stage. Why should we give hope to the enemy?

I feel that one of the most important duties of all who have faith in and love their revolution and country is to participate in the rally on 11 February. [audience chants: "God is great," "We are citizens of Kufa," " 'Ali should not be left alone"]

A splendid march and streets teeming with people will protect this revolution from the covetousness of our enemies for a long time. Let everyone give four or five hours of his or her time! Let everyone leave his or her house, come to the gatherings, and then return home! That is easy. Anyone can come on foot or with any vehicle. Let everyone everywhere come into the streets! In towns! In villages! Everywhere! Men, women, young people, and old people! Participate! You do not need to do anything, just participate. The films will be broadcast worldwide and will be seen by the people sitting in their glass castles, spinning plots against us. They will realize that the places they want to conquer are unconquerable and that these people will not abandon their revolution for anything.

The revolution has achieved many things; that which we are seeking, the Islam we are seeking, is not afraid of what we have not achieved. Praise be to God, we have material, spiritual, cultural, scientific, industrial, and political achievements. Even if we did not, it would be incumbent on us to be on stage. However, we do—God be praised.

Be prepared to participate in our forthcoming elections with all your knowledge and with open-mindedness. You should think about and participate in the elections. In achieving our aims, it remains too early for us to be thinking that our needs can be met at the highest level. Look at our neighboring countries. You read in the newspapers recently that the leader of Russia—a great country with its population, its level of industry, its past history—went to the West and said: Our country will return to dictatorship if you do not help us. That country is thinking of moving that way. Your country has not extended a hand to enemies even once. We never have the fears they do. Why? Because our people do not think that their every need must be met at the highest level tomorrow. They are not met in that way in any country anywhere in the world.

Therefore, we must definitely put a phase behind us, a phase during which there will be problems. Some things will be expensive, there will be shortages of some things, and there will be an overabundance of other things. We must work harder, try harder, cooperate, not be greedy, be sympathetic toward each other, clasp one another's hands, and put this more difficult phase of the revolutionary period behind us. When we speak of piety, this is the kind of piety we expect of a revolutionary nation.

We must remain on stage while maintaining all our Islamic and ethical rights and limitations. We must all be

guardians of ethics. We must all be the guardians of the revolution's spiritual aspects and values. We must not forget the martyrs, the selfless devotees, MIA's, POW's, and their dear families who have given their greatest resources to the revolution, those selfless people who guaranteed the revolution's success with their selflessness. If we become fickle one day and forget them and do not give them the appropriate respect and value, God will not forgive us. Those who cannot thank such people—undemanding, patient, and forgiving people—cannot please anyone and cannot please God.

God willing, you will continue with that same unity, that same sense of fellowship, that same degree of cooperation you have shown in the past and are showing today behind the eminent leader and on the path of realizing the ideals of his eminence the imam of the ummah, God willing. [passage omitted]

Diplomatic Ties Established With Armenia

LD1002185292 Tehran IRNA in English 1512 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 10, IRNA—The Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Armenia have agreed to establish diplomatic relations, according to a statement by the Foreign Ministry here today.

The statement said the two countries would open their embassy in each other's capitals within a month's time.

A high-ranking economic-political delegation from landlocked Armenia, headed by Foreign Minister Raffi Ovanesyan is currently visiting the Islamic Republic.

President on Ties, Azerbaijani Dispute

LD1002190792 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] President Hashemi-Rafsanjani received Mr. Ovanesyan, Armenia's foreign minister, who currently is visiting Tehran, this afternoon.

At this meeting, Armenia's foreign minister submitted a written message from the Armenian president and conveyed his and the Armenian people and representatives most sincere greetings on the occasion of the anniversary of the glorious victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

Mr. Ovanesyan then referred to the both countries' common interests and called for Iran's mediation—as an experienced and friendly neighbor—to bring an end to recent clashes between the Republics of Azerbaijan and Armenia. He also expressed appreciation for the Islamic Republic of Iran's befitting and appropriate treatment of religious minorities. He added that his country wishes to expand relations in all fields of interests to both countries.

President Hashemi-Rafsanjani then thanked the Armenian president for his friendly message, and said: We would like to have more relations and cooperation with our neighboring countries; Armenia, as a friendly country, also can have good relations with Iran.

Elsewhere in his remarks, the president expressed concern over the clashes between Azerbaijan and Armenia, and said: We believe that war in this region is not to the benefit of either of the engaged parties, and that the continuation of this situation can be dangerous for this region's future. Azerbaijan and Armenia are two neighboring countries, and they should end their disputes through negotiation and peaceful means and maintain good relations and cooperate well with each other, because this clash ultimately will benefit the enemies of both sides.

In conclusion, Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani declared the readiness of the Islamic Republic of Iran to assist in bringing these differences to a peaceful end.

Libyan Parliamentary Leader Begins Official Visit

LD0902154292 Tehran IRNA in English 1525 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 9, IRNA—Chairman of the General People's Congress (GPC) of Libya 'And-al-Raziq Sawsa' arrived here Sunday on a four day official visit to hold talks with Iranian officials and to attend the Islamic revolution anniversary celebrations.

Upon arrival, Sawsa', who is accompanied by a number of GPC deputies, said he would confer with Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Mehdi Karrubi and Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati during his stay here.

Sawsa' also lauded the stands taken by Iranian officials against the threats posed to the Libyan Government.

Karrubi, who greeted the Libyan delegation, termed Tehran-Tripoli ties as "very strategic and friendly" and said he would discuss with Sawsa' further expansion of mutual ties.

The speaker said the U.S. threats against Libya and the issue of Palestine would be other topics of discussion with the Libyan parliament speaker.

Meets Foreign Minister Velayati

NC1102065192 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0430 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] The speaker of Libyan General People's Congress, 'Abd-al-Raziq Sawsa', met with Foreign Minister Velayati yesterday afternoon and conveyed the greetings of the Libyan leader, officials, and people on the anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution. Sawsa' also stressed that the two countries need to expand bilateral relations, adding that visits by Iranian and Libyan delegations are an important way to expand fraternal bilateral relations. Foreign Minister Velayati also noted that these visits help to strengthen relations.

President Receives UAE Defense Minister

LD0902122692 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] President Hashemi-Rafsanjani this morning received Mr. Bin-Rashid al-Maktum, the United Arab Emirates [UAE] defense minister. At the meeting the UAE defense minister praised Iran for her fundamental stands and role in strengthening peace and security in the Persian Gulf region. He declared his country's readiness to expand cooperation, particularly on oil.

Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani described the cooperation between the two countries as good. He stressed Iran's willingness to expand ties with all Muslim and neighboring countries. About oil cooperation our president stressed the need for all OPEC member countries to adopt a common policy to preserve that vital resource. He expressed the hope that cooperation would expand further.

Pakistan

Kashmiri Activists Cross Barricade on Way to India

BK1102082492 Hong Kong AFP in English 0816 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Muzaffarabad, Pakistan-controlled Kashmir, Feb 11 (AFP)—Hundreds of Kashmiri independence activists Tuesday crossed the first barricade on their way to Indian-held Kashmir.

The marchers, numbering more than 1,000, abandoned vehicles and climbed up mountains by foot, overcoming a barrier erected at Dhani, six kilometers (three and a half miles) from here.

Volunteers of the Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF), many gesturing "V" for victory, took turns lifting their chief Amanullah Khan upon their shoulders as they made their way up the mountains.

Pakistani authorities created artificial landslides in a bid to block the procession. Bulldozers were also used to place boulders onto the 55-kilometre (35-mile) road to Chakothi, the planned point of crossing into Indian Kashmir.

The authorities also diverted a spring to make the road muddy.

JKLF leaders have vowed to cross the line dividing Kashmir into Indian and Pakistani controlled areas "at any cost."

Khan said the marchers' programme would not be changed.

"We may not reach (the line of control) today as we have no transport," Khan said, adding that his followers were determined to cross even if takes two or three days to reach Chakothi.

Police and paramilitary troops were not at Dhani, but sources said the security forces planned to stop the marchers at Garhi Dopatta, 10 kilometres (six miles) away, possibly with the use of force.

Two helicopters overflew the JKLF caravan while over a dozen ambulances belonging to private humanitarian organisations were seen following the marchers. An air ambulance was also seen overhead.

Government Comments on Kashmir Situation

'Every' Precaution Taken

BK1002143892 Islamabad PTV Television Network in English 1400 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in Islamabad that the government of Pakistan was taking every possible precaution to prevent the crossing of Line of Control in Kashmir as planned by JKLF [Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front]. Recalling the statement issued on behalf of the prime minister after a high-level meeting held on February 8, the spokesman said that the decisions of the government to politely but firmly persuade and prevent the demonstrators from crossing the Line of Control [LOC] were being fully enforced.

Pakistan, while reiterating full moral and political support to the struggle of the Kashmiri people to secure the right to self- determination, was convinced that any misguided action to cross the Line of Control could lead to unnecessary bloodshed and further loss of life of the Kashmiri people who were already suffering death and destruction as a result of suppression by the Indian occupying forces.

While urging the Kashmiri people in Azad Jammu and Kashmir to maintain calm and composure, the government of Pakistan called upon the Indian authorities to show respect for the human rights of the Kashmiri people and to work for a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute in accordance with the UN resolutions. The spokesman said that India by contacting the representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council had once again acknowledged that the Security Council was seized of the Kashmiri dispute. India should also show the wisdom and the courage to respect the UN resolutions so that the people of Kashmir could freely decide their own destiny and South Asia could become the region of peace and tranquillity.

'Human Rights Violations' Deplored

BK1102025692 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 0200 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif has said international human rights activists should also exhibit concern and sorrow, as Muslims from all over the world do, on the gross human rights violations in occupied Kashmir. Speaking to the representatives of various Islamic organizations from Asia, Europe, and North

American countries who attended a conference on Kashmir in Islamabad yesterday, he said the application of the principles of democracy and human rights should be uniform throughout the world. Their application in specific areas and under specific conditions will be against the spirit of these principles. He expressed the hope that all the countries of the world, especially the countries championing the cause of human rights, would pay attention toward the brutal atrocities committed by the Indian troops on the innocent people in occupied Kashmir. Reaffirming Pakistan's commitment toward peace, the prime minister regretted that a major country of the region was not demonstrating this spirit. The prime minister made this statement against the backdrop of Pakistan's efforts for a regional solution to the problem of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in South Asia. However, he made it clear that Pakistan will not compromise on principles.

Referring to the Palestinian issue, which has long remained unresolved, the prime minister reiterated that Pakistan totally supports the cause for the liberation of Palestine and the restoration of peace and stability in the region.

Conference To Observe Kashmir Day

BK1102032592 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 0200 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] The International Solidarity Conference on Kashmir has strongly condemned the gross human rights violations in occupied Kashmir and urged the international community to exert pressure on India to implement the relevant UN resolutions. The conference held in Islamabad yesterday was attended by a large number of representatives from home and abroad. The conference adopted a declaration expressing total support for the continuing freedom struggle in occupied Kashmir. The conference decided to observe 13 August as the day of solidarity with the Kashmiris throughout the world in order to enlighten the public of the Kashmiri people's just stand.

Those who addressed the conference include Professor (Najmuddin Arbakan), chief of Turkey's Al Rifa party; (Mushtaq Ibrahim), chief of the Jordanian parliamentary party (Aqwam-i-Muslimeens); Shaykh Mustafa, World Muslim Congress representative; and Qazi Hussain Ahmad of Jamaat-i-Islami of Pakistan.

Spokesman Clarifies Nuclear Policy

BK0902160992 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad today that Pakistan strictly adheres to the principle of nuclear nonproliferation and is ready to accept any regional-level nondiscriminatory regime to keep South Asia free from nuclear weapons. The spokesman said this while commenting on the distorted text of the foreign secretary's recent interview published in the U.S. WASHINGTON POST. The spokesman said that Pakistan has made a number of proposals in this regard, the latest of which was made by the prime minister while he was on a five-nation consultation tour last June. All parties, including the United States, Russia, and China, have accepted the proposal, with the exception of India.

The spokesman said that by acquiring nuclear technology, Pakistan has gained considerable capability in the nuclear field. However, a political decision has been made at the highest level to utilize the capability only for peaceful purposes and not to produce any nuclear weapon. Simultaneously, Pakistan cannot continue to unilaterally adhere to its ideology, due to its security considerations. [Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in English at 1600 GMT on 9 February renders preceding sentence as follows: "At the same time, for obvious security reasons, Pakistan could not forgo its options unilaterally."] Although India had displayed its capability to produce a nuclear weapon by exploding a nuclear device in 1974, Pakistan acted with restraint and patience. The spokesman refused to give further details on Pakistan's accurate capability in the nuclear field and reaffirmed that Pakistan has no nuclear explosion device nor does it intend to manufacture one.

In view of its commitment to check nuclear proliferation, Pakistan will not transfer sensitive nuclear technology to any third country. The spokesman expressed the hope that India will positively respond to the Pakistani proposals in the interests of peace and progress so as to keep South Asia from the threat of nuclear weapons, thereby enabling the regional countries to utilize all their resources for raising the living standard of its people.

Possession of Nuclear Devices Denied

BK0902084492 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] The secretary general of foreign affairs, Mr. Akram Zaki, has categorically stated that Pakistan has no nuclear device and that Pakistan has taken a political decision to keep the region free of nuclear weapons. In an interview with Radio Pakistan's diplomatic correspondent in Islamabad today, he said Pakistan has been trying for a nuclear-free zone since 1974 when India exploded its nuclear device. The secretary general referred to Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif's last June proposal which had been accepted by the United States, Russia, and China. He said India is the only reluctant party for making South Asia free of nuclear weapons. Mr. Akram Zaki again urged India to review its position and come to the conference table to resolve the nuclear question.

Steps Taken To Make Defense 'Fully Effective'

BK0802023092 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 0200 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] Defense Minister Syed Ghaus Ali Shah has said that the government has taken appropriate steps to make

the country's defense fully effective. In a statement in Islamabad yesterday, he said Pakistan beleives in peaceful coexistence and it has no aggressive designs against any country. We, however, expect that any other country also does not have any designs against us.

The defense minister says the government believes in an independent foreign policy and that is why it has refused to accept unilateral restrictions on the nuclear issue.

Iranian Vice President Arrives for Official Visit

BK1002052292 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 0200 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] Iranian Vice President Ali Reza Moayeri arrived in Islamabad yesterday on a two-day official visit to Pakistan. Senate chairman Wasim Sajjad hosted a dinner in his honor in Islamabad last night. Speaking on the occasion, Wasim Sajjad said under the Economic Cooperation Organization [ECO], cooperation among Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey would further improve.

The Iranian vice president expressed the hope that the jurisdiction of the ECO would be expanded and it would assume the shape of an Islamic common market.

Meets Khan; Khan Discusses ECO

BK1002150292 Islamabad PTV Television Network in English 1400 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] The president, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, has said that with a visionary approach and solid planning, ECO [Economic Cooperation Organization] can be developed into the nucleus of all-out economic cooperation among the Muslim countries of the entire region. The president was talking to the Iranian vice president for international affairs, Mr. Ali Reza Moayeri, who called on him at Aiwan-i-Sadr [president house] today. The president said that following the recent agreement to set up certain cooperative institutions within the framework of ECO the organization has gained new potential to meaningfully serve the cause of regional cooperation for development. This potential, he said, could be realized if ECO's scope was broadened and steps taken to facilitate joint venture, increase intertrade and promote economic interaction. In this connection, the president especially emphasized the need to develop and improve dependable road and rail links.

The Iranian vice president also called on the prime minister, Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, at his chamber in the parliament this afternoon. During the meeting, Mr. Ali Reza Moayeri extended to the prime minister the invitation of President Rafsanjani for the forthcoming ECO summit in Tehran next week. Reciprocating the sentiments expressed by the Iranian president, the prime minister said greater economic cooperation among regional countries is the best answer to the challenges of growth and development in the rapidly changing global scenario. The prime minister hoped that the ECO summit would effectively respond to the expectations of the people of Pakistan and Turkey and indeed of the countries of Central Asia aspiring for a membership of the organization.

PRC Naval Commander Arrives on Visit

BK0802025492 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 0200 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] Vice Admiral Chen Mingshan, the deputy commander of Chinese Navy, arrived in Islamabad last night on an eight-day official visit.

Meets President, Joint Staff Chief

BK0902155292 Islamabad PTV Television Network in English 1400 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] The President Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan today conferred the Hilal-i-Imtiaz military [award] on Deputy Commander of PLA [People's Liberation Army] Navy of China Vice Admiral Chen Mingshan at a special ceremony held in Islamabad today. The Deputy Commander of PLA Navy Vice Admiral Chen Mingshan called on President Ghulam Ishaq Khan. During the meeting matters of regional and bilateral importance came under discussion. Later, the award of Hilal-i-Imtiaz was conferred on Vice Admiral Chen Mingshan. The award was conferred on Admiral Chen Mingshan for recognition of his efforts for the improvement of relations between China and Pakistan and the navies of the two countries. The investiture ceremony was attended among others by the chief of naval staff, Admiral Sayeed Mohammad Khan; the defense secretary; and the ambassador of China to Pakistan.

The Deputy Commander of the Chinese Navy Vice Admiral Chen Mingshan called on the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee General Shamim Alam Khan in Chaklala today. He remained with the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee for some time and exchanged views on matters of bilateral significance.

Visits Ordnance Factories

BK1002145892 Islamabad PTV Television Network in English 1400 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Text] The Chinese PLA deputy commander, Vice Admiral Chen Mingshan, today visited the Heavy Rebuild Factory [HRF] in Taxela. On arrival at the HRF, Vice Admiral Chen Mingshan was received by the director general of the factory, Lieutenant General Syed Tanvir Hussain Naqvi. He was briefed on Pakistan's capabilities and progress in manufacturing of light and heavy trucked armored vehicles at the factory. Later, he visited various projects of the factory.

The Chinese vice admiral also visited Pakistan Ordnance Factory [POF] at Wah where he was briefed about the production capability and the products of the factory. He also went round various mills and other sections of the POF.

Sri Lanka

LTTE Lose 30 Fighters, 11 Soldiers in Attack

BK1102112092 Colombo Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation International Service in English 1045 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Text] Thirty terrorists and 11 soldiers were killed when the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] made an abortive attempt to overrun the security forces camp at Mullaittivu. Official sources told LANKAPUVATH that terrorists launched their attack yesterday from the jungle surrounding the camp with small arms and mortars. Soldiers made a tactical withdrawal from six bunkers on the forward defense locality in the face of heavy enemy fire. But the government troops staged a furious counterattack moving forward with heavy artillery support, retaking the six bunkers from the terrorists. Sri Lanka Air Force planes, which took off at the first light, attacked the LTTE targets in Mullaittivu.

Opposition Paper Says 72 Tamils Massacred

BK0802074392 Hong Kong AFP in English 0731 GMT 8 Feb 92

[Text] Colombo, Feb 8 (AFP)—An opposition newspaper claimed Saturday that government troops had massacred 72 suspected Tamil rebels and dumped their bodies into a well on an island in northern Sri Lanka.

The newspaper, RAVAYA, said the bodies of the young men with hands tied behind their backs were found in a well on Mandativu island.

The island is near the Jaffna peninsula, key stronghold of the seperatist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

The Sinhalese-language weekly alleged that the incident took place during the Tamil harvest festival of "thai pongal" between January 15 and 20.

A military spokesman in Colombo denied the report, calling it "baseless." He also denied a claim by RAVAYA that the army had taken an officer into custody in connection with the incident.

The Ravaya report said a rival Tamil group, the Eelam People's Democratic Party, had brought the massacre to the attention of President Ranasing Premadasa.

But the incident was not given publicity because of the presence of a Canadian human rights mission in Sri Lanka at that time, it added.

The EPDP has been fighting alongside the security forces in its war against the Tamil Tigers in northeastern Sri Lanka, where most of this island nation's Tamils live.

EPDP leaders were not available for comment on the Ravaya report.